The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6653. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LOUISIANA.

Inauguration of Gov. Kellogg—Message to the Legislature—The Finances—The Fusion Farce.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Hon. W. P. Kellogg was duly inaugurated today before a large assemblage of people, in the State House, as Governor of this State, and delivered an inaugural address, the greater part of which was taken up with practical suggestions for the development of internal improvements and the material interests of the State. The subject of the late election is adverted to in this address, as follows: "Briefly, I charge that the pretended election claimed for the Fusion ticket is utterly without foundation in truth or justice. I charge this, although the late Governor of this State, through the instrumentality of Registers and Commissioners of Election specially selected and designated by him for that purpose, prevented by previously concocted stratagems many of the Republican voters of the State from registering and voting. The various stratagems and evasions resorted to I am prepared to establish by the fullest proof. I charge that promises of offices were made to secure fraudulent returns, and that the ballot-boxes in numerous instances were opened and the tickets changed. I affirm that the Republican Party carried the State by the actual vote cast, and an attempt to show a different result was made even after the election by means of robbing and stuffing ballot-boxes. It can and will be proven that the canvass was entered into by the Fusion Party, headed by the late Governor, with the avowed purpose of carrying the election against Gen. Grant and the Republican Party by the adoption of any means necessary for the purpose. I am prepared to show that partisans supporting the Fusion ticket frequently declared during the canvass that the success of that ticket was certain, irrespective of the ballots cast, declaring that the Governor had the election all in his own hands, that he could elect or 'count in' any candidate he pleased. I am prepared to show that the obstacles thrown in the way of the Republican voters of every class were especially directed against one class of them on account of their color and previous condition, it being notorious that with very rare exceptions the voters of that class favored very decidedly the Republican ticket. All these charges I am prepared to maintain. My opponents failing to receive any countenance from the different legal tribunals, both State and Federal, that have been appealed to, have resorted to the novel expedient of sending abroad a traveling committee, aided by eminent counsel, to exhibit indignation before the people, and, if possible, obtain their sympathy by *ex parte* statements and concealments of the real facts of the case. They indicate a desire that an investigation be had. I have at all times expressed my readiness to join them in this. I desire that the fullest investigation may be gone into of this whole controversy to the end, that the action taken by the Courts and the national Administration may be vindicated."

In regard to financial matters he says: "The financial condition of the State is a subject of profound solicitude, and will be discussed in future communications. The funded debt of the State, as reported by the Auditor, amounts to $21,901,800; the unfunded debt, including certificates of indebtedness, Auditor's warrants, and amount due the fiscal agent, amounts to $2,291,697 90, and the interest on the funded debt amounts to $1,897,600 annually. The revenue to be derived from the present rate of taxation, licenses, and other sources, for the current year, will be sufficient to pay all the necessary expenses of the State government to pay the interest overdue, and that which will become due on the funded debt during the present year; to pay the legislative expenses and to provide for the redemption of the past due bonds. There is no good reason why the rate of taxation after the current year should not be steadily reduced. The delinquent taxes amount to $3,028,917 21, due on the assessments of 1870 and 1871. These taxes should be paid and the requisite legislation should be had to secure their collection. From the best evidence obtainable, it is evident that the delinquent list is in a great measure composed of those who are most able to pay. The poor man pays his taxes, and the rich should not be exempt. If the taxes now due were paid, the future and necessary expenses of the State would be provided for, and the State would be put upon a cash basis. The policy of drawing warrants when there is no money in the Treasury to meet them is most pernicious. A State warrant, in contemplation of law, is a check, and should not be drawn unless there is money in the Treasury to meet it."

In regard to the Fusion demonstration, it is only necessary to say it passed off according to the *Picayune's* programme, McEnery, the chief actor, delivering a long jeremiad on the political situation. He took the oath of office before an insignificant District Judge, all the Justices of the Supreme Court refusing to participate in any such revolutionary proceedings. Warmoth united in this demonstration, and the people are glad to be rid of this plague that has given them so much trouble and brought so much distress upon them.

The Louisiana Question in Both Houses of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Louisiana difficulty was today the occasion of the first earnest, wide-awake political debate that has occurred in Congress this session. It originated in a resolution offered by Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, calling for a special committee to go to that State, and decide, upon investigation, who are the legally-elected State officers, and which is the legal Legislature. Gen. Butler opposed any investigation, on the ground that Congress already had facts enough to show that a state of anarchy existed in Louisiana, and that it was clearly the duty of Congress, therefore, to supply that State with a Republican Government. He gave notice that the Judiciary Committee had prepared a bill providing for a new election to be legally conducted, both the present Governments to give way to it. Mr. Kerr pronounced Butler's plan utterly revolutionary, and opposed Mr. Sheldon's Committee on the ground that it would be nothing but a whitewashing Committee for Pinchback and Durell. He declared that the remedy lay in the General Government keeping wholly aloof from Louisiana. Many able Republicans participated in the discussion, and it was the decided opinion of nearly all of them that Congress should do no more in this case than was absolutely necessary.

By a very large majority a substitute to Sheldon's resolution, offered by Mr. Garfield, was adopted, after the debate had lasted two hours. During this debate a message from the President, containing all the facts in regard to Louisiana upon which he based his action, was received, and Mr. Garfield's resolution ordered this to be printed, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that Committee to report to Congress, with due speed, what action, if any, was called for on its part by the information furnished by the President.

One feature of the debate did not fail to attract notice. Every Republican who spoke indorsed unreservedly the course the President has taken in regard to Louisiana, and not one of the Democrats who spoke, heated as some of them became, said one word condemnatory of the President's action. All their vituperations were directed against Judge Durell, but there was no hint from one of them that Gen. Grant could have done otherwise than sustain Durell's decisions when once they were made.

The documents accompanying the President's message comprised, among others, the memorial of the 200 citizens, Kellogg's rejoinder thereto, and all the telegrams which passed between the Attorney-General and Secretary of War and both parties to the Louisiana controversy.

Judge Kelley today offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the conduct of Judge Durell, and to ascertain whether he has, for the purpose of overthrowing or controling the organization of the Government of the State of Louisiana, usurped jurisdiction not vested in his Court, and to report articles of impeachment of Durell, if, in the judgment of the Committee, he has abused his judicial functions. Judge Kelley expressly disclaims any purpose of alleging the truth of the charges against Judge Durell which are here to be investigated, but says that inasmuch as a hundred people from Louisiana are dinning these allegations into the ears of Congress, the quickest way to settle the matter is to authorize the Judiciary Committee to make the investigation. The resolution was adopted.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has sent subpœnas to Louisiana for the members of both the Kellogg and Warmoth Returning Boards, and for several of the principal men on both sides, from whom it is supposed the general and material information regarding affairs may be obtained. Subpœnas will be issued to-morrow for witnesses from Arkansas. Among the reasons which determined the Committee not to send commissions, was the great delay that would inevitably be caused by the securing of proper commissioners, the preparation of instructions, and other necessary preliminaries to their beginning taking testimony. Considerable time will be saved by the prompt summoning of witnesses to come here.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

Lewis V. Bogy Nominated by the Democrats—Frank Blair on the Shelf.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 13.—After seventeen ballots the Democrats and "Liberal" members of the Missouri Legislature nominated Lewis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, for United States Senator over Frank Blair, *Jr.*, the present incumbent. The vote stood sixty-four to forty-seven. There were thirteen candidates in the field, prominent among whom were John S. Phelps, for twenty years member of Congress from South-west Missouri; Gen. Vest, a Confederate General and a number of Confederate Senators. Wm. Barclay Napton, for twenty years Judge of Supreme Court, and ex-Confederate Gov. Tom Reynolds. Bogy is a native Missourian, was appointed Indian Commissioner by Johnson, but was refused confirmation by the Senate; was also tendered a Cabinet position by Johnson, but declined. He is a large property holder in St. Louis, but has never figured in politics except in minor offices before this election. Great surprise is expressed and the result is not received with general pleasure.

The Republicans gave complimentary nomination to ex-Senator Jno. B. Henderson, and unanimously recommended him for a Cabinet position.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13.—A large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention, which is to be held here to-morrow, and the most prominent leaders of the party, are here to-night. The nomination of a Governor excites no particular interest, as the present Governor will be re-nominated by acclamation. The several Congressional districts are, however, being earnestly canvassed and discussed. The State Committee met this evening, and agreed upon an organization for the Convention. The parties prominent for the Presidency are Hon. James F. Briggs, of Manchester, and Capt. Daniel Hall, of Dover. Mr. Briggs will probably be selected.

VIRGINIA'S FINANCES.

Special Message from Gov. Walker.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13.—Gov. Walker today sent a special message to the Senate in response to a resolution from that body requesting him to give his views as to the best mode of raising money with which to pay the interest on the public debt and to defray the expenses of the State, &c.

The message recommends the reduction of the principal of the debt by the sale, and application of the proceeds, of the assets of the railroad bonds and stock and non-productive property of the State, by which the proportion of the debt assumed by Virginia will be reduced to $26,000,000, the annual interest upon which will be $1,560,000. It recommends certain changes and reforms in the State Government, thereby reducing its annual expenses to $600,000. It recommends the equalization and correction of assessments, and the more thorough assessment of personal property by which the total assessed valuation of real and personal property will reach $400,000,000, the annual tax upon which will be $2,000,000. The tax from other sources is estimated at $800,000, making the total revenue of $2,800,000, of which $400,000 is to be appropriated to schools, leaving a balance of $2,400,000 available to pay the interest on the public debt and pay the current expenses of the State Government.

The Governor says the interest upon the bonds funded under the act of March 30, 1871, that is, the Funding act, must be paid, and no mode of avoiding it can be devised, even if we desired it. He shows that the interest due and unpaid on these bonds on the 1st of January, 1873, and that which will fall due by the 1st of January, 1874, will amount to nearly $2,600,000, which amount, added to the other indebtedness falling due during the current year, makes a total of over $4,260,000 to be provided for by the 1st of January, 1874. The Governor concludes by saying that his opinion has been deliberately formed, and every calculation and estimate carefully made, and if his recommendations are adopted every result stated will be realized.

Destructive Fires—Losses and Insurance.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 13.—A Petrolia City special dispatch to the *Courier* says a fire broke out, yesterday, on the Wilson farm, and spread to the adjoining wells. Four thousand barrels of oil were soon on fire, and the burning oil spread over the ground and soon enveloped four dwellings, including the Central Hotel. Several derricks and engine-houses were also burned. The town was in great danger for some time, and, before the flames were subdued, property valued at over $20,000 was consumed.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13.—Seven small dwellings and stores in Centralia, Penn., were burned yesterday. The loss is $12,000. The property was insured.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A fire broke out, last night, in what is known as the Gardner Block, which is situated opposite the Marvin House. The fire was got under control by the Fire Department and prevented from spreading. The sufferers are J. G. Cooke, hardware-store partially destroyed, loss about $12,000, overinsured; Starr & Peters, J. R. Putnam, S. P. Briggs, H. W. Merrill, John Foley, and L. B. Pike, lawyers, all of which lose heavily. Hartwell's harness-store was also destroyed, but fully insured. The total loss will amount to about $20,000; total insurance about $35,000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Brown & Juke's paper-mill in this place was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $80,000; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The Conrad Block, including the Helmer House at Ligonier, Ind., was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is from $10,000 to $15,000, and the insurance less than $1,000. The principal losers are: A. Conrad, owner of the block; S. Helmer, proprietor of the hotel; Theodore Meyer, grocery; Ben. Barnhart, restaurant; John Kaue, saloon, and J. B. Foltz, meat market. The fire originated in Barnhart's restaurant. The cause is unknown.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 13.—A fire here late last night destroyed a large brick building owned by C. H. Coffin, and occupied by A. F. Ross with spice and coffee mills, who loses in stock and machinery from $12,000 to $15,000, and is insured for $4,500. W. E. Pearson, machinist, sustains a loss of $8,000, and is insured for $3,000; Daniel Morrison, shoe findings, loses $3,000, and is insured for $1,500; A. F. Hunt, job printer, loses $4,000, and is insured for $3,000.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 13.—The Central House at this place was badly damaged by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at $10,000, which is covered by insurance.

GOV. HENDRICKS' INAUGURAL.

State Rights and the Danger from an Increase of Federal Power.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—The Legislature met in joint Convention at 2 o'clock this afternoon to witness the inauguration of Hon. T. H. Hendricks, Governor elect. Mr. Hendricks was escorted to the Speaker's chair, accompanied by Gov. Baker, by a committee appointed to wait on him. After prayer, the oath of office was administered by Judge Buskirk, of the Supreme Court.

The following is a summary of the inaugural address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: In assuming the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, I invoke God's blessing upon our people and State. It is primary among our obligations to see that every duty which the State owes to the United States is faithfully discharged, and that the rights and powers of the State are maintained and upheld. Between the rightful authority of the State and the powers of the United States there should be no conflict, and, if they be asserted and exercised in the spirit of the Constitution, and with a proper appreciation of their relations, there will be none. Under the Constitution each State and the United States are so related that the support of one is fidelity to both, and hostility toward either is hostility to both, and the exercise of unwarranted authority by either provokes collision, and is a public wrong. The Federal power has become so great, the area of its operations so extended and the allurements to its service so seductive, that our most watchful care is necessary to preserve the proper dignity and just influence of the State. It should attract attention and excite serious concern, when local troubles and controversies growing out of matters wholly of State concern, are made a pretext for the interposition of Federal authority, and a menace of the national arms. Surely, you will agree with me that Indiana is a great Commonwealth, and that her people are so entirely capable of self-government that every question and controversy connected with her policy, or growing out of her action and within the sphere of her reserved sovereignty as a State of the Union, must be settled and adjusted according to her pleasure and by her authority. My conduct upon all questions that touch the relations between the State and the United States shall be governed by an earnest desire to preserve the legitimate authority of both, and to maintain most sincere harmony by the prompt and full discharge of every duty and the exercise of a fraternal comity. I will labor to promote a cordial and enduring friendship between Indiana and the other States. The Governor then calls special attention to the Election laws, recommends fair and real representation upon election boards of all political parties; that voting places should be numerous, and the precincts small, so that voters may be known by the neighborhood as well as by the officers; and he also recommends a reasonable period of residence in the precincts as a qualification to vote. He recommends representative reforms, reform in the civil service of the State, and an increase in the salaries of Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts of the State; urges special protection and fostering care over the free schools, and the guarding with anxious care of the funds that support them.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Sunday night over Wisconsin and Eastern Iowa has moved north-eastward over Lake Huron into Canada. Cloudy weather, with areas of light rain, is now prevailing over the Middle States; cloudy and threatening weather over New-England; northerly to westerly winds, falling temperature, and cloudy but clearing weather from Missouri and the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, westerly to northerly winds, falling temperature and clear and clearing weather, extending eastward over New-England during the day and evening; from the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, westerly to northerly winds, lower temperature and clear and partly cloudy weather; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi, winds veering to westerly and north-westerly, lower temperature and generally clear weather; for the North-west, winds shifting to southerly and easterly, with falling barometer, and probably threatening weather.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 24°; 6 A. M., 27°; 9 A. M., 32°; 12 M., 41°; 3 P. M., 43°; 6 P. M., 39°; 9 P. M., 38°; 12 P. M., 36°. Average temperature yesterday, 35°.

The Mexican Frontier.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 13.—A large mass-meeting of the citizens of Monterey and vicinity was recently held for the purpose of protesting against the continuation of the Zona Libre, claiming that great quantities of goods leave Matamoras and other parts within the Zona without the payment of the legal duties, and consequently can be sold much cheaper than duty-paid merchandise, the import tariff being so excessive. Honest merchants are, therefore, compelled to sell at ruinously low prices to compete with the smugglers.

A general meeting of the merchants was held here this morning, and a solemn protest entered against the arbitrary action of the Collector of Customs in trying to exact an illegal duty, which they consider as equivalent to a forced loan.

The Canadian Authorities and the St. Albans Raid.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—Hon. Mr. Langevin, the Minister of Public Works, and Sir John R. MacDonald, are to be examined today in the interest of the British Government, to show that there was no knowledge on the part of the Canadian authorities, prior to the occurrence of the St. Albans raid and Lake Erie affair, of any intention to violate the neutrality laws. Mr. Sowles, of St. Albans, represents the United States Government, and conducts the cross-examinations. Sir George Carter was to have been examined in London on the 2d inst.

PERTH, Jan. 13.—Hon. Roderick Matheson, Senator, died this morning.

A Mysterious Affair in Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A mysterious affair occurred at the little hamlet of Hickory Bush, about 6 miles from this city, on Saturday last. A little boy named William Donavan went into the house of Mrs. Berry and was soon after found there dead with his skull crushed. Coroner Gallagher has been investigating the case but no light can be obtained. Mrs. Berry has been in convulsions since the occurrence. She was on the best of terms with young Donavan's family and no one in the neighborhood, including the boy's friends, believe her guilty of murdering the boy. Her evidence will be taken as soon as she is sufficiently recovered.

The Florida Legislature—The Governor's Nominations in the Senate.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 13.—Both Houses of the Legislature met at noon today, and, after a short session, adjourned. Gov. Hart sent to the Senate several Cabinet appointments, which, it is rumored, were treated with much contempt. With the exception of that of Cowgill for Controller, all his nominations will be rejected.

Two or three funding schemes are on hand, one contemplating the issue of $1,000,000 in gold bearing bonds.

WASHINGTON.

Railroad Legislation in the House—Paying the Rebel Debt—Senator Logan's Disposal of a Slander.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The House had another panic today in regard to railroad matters. Its conscience has become so exceedingly sensitive on this subject that many members surrender their convictions as to law and facts almost without the asking. Thus it is rendered possible for obscure and mischievous members, who are never heard from when real measures of legislative reform are proposed, to spring upon the House resolutions and propositions utterly inconsistent with all previous action, and to secure their adoption through the demoralization which at this time prevents many members from voting as they feel, lest it may be wrongfully construed. In February, 1871, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, after a long and exhaustive examination, reported to the Senate that, however disabled it might be to collect the interest on the Government bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies from the corporations themselves, the original act undoubtedly gave the roads the right to one-half their earnings from the transportation of Government mails, troops, &c. They therefore embodied their decision in a section which was appended to the Army Appropriation bill, and, coming back to the House, it went to a conference committee, and being reported back with a slight amendment, was unanimously agreed to. Today, Mr. Hibbard, a New-Hampshire Democrat, sought to introduce and pass a bill, by suspension of the rules, to repeal this section. A motion to lay the bill on the table, made by Mr. Sargent, received barely twelve votes—many members who had, in 1871, voted the other way because they believed the law on that side, now voting to sustain this contrary proposition. The morning hour expired and the bill went over, but subsequently came up again in the shape of a resolution declaring an amendment which embodies this repeal to be germain to the Legislative Appropriation bill, which will come up to-morrow. This resolution was adopted, and the discussion will then be renewed. It is probable that under the present state of feeling the amendment will be adopted, and then the Railroad Companies will go back on their original acts of incorporation, where they stood and received their money prior to this legislation of 1871.

PAYING THE REBEL DEBTS.

A striking illustration of the necessity of considering whether the Government is not actually paying a large share of the rebel debt at the present time, is afforded in the following letter to Hon. H. Boardman Smith, which supplements that gentleman's arguments on the Court of Claims appropriation in the Legislative bill. The gentleman who writes was a special Treasury agent, and is well known here:

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 11, 1873.

Hon. H. Boardman Smith:

DEAR SIR: I noticed in a Boston paper of this morning your remarks in regard to G. B. Lamar's claim for cotton. I hope and trust you may sift this claim thoroughly. It is fraudulent and without foundation. I notice that Mr. Young, of Georgia, says G. B. Lamar was not the blockade-running Lamar. He was the chief, the head and front of the offending. President and Manager of the Exporting and Importing Company—a blockade-running company owning and chartering many steamers. Chas. Lamar, who was killed near the close of the war, was interested in the business also, acting as an agent of the Company in England for many months. When I seized Lamar's books and papers for attempted bribery of the Treasury Agent, I went through the books and a vast mass of papers and letters of the concern. They were persistent blockade-runners. Lamar the elder—I never knew the son—is a man of wonderful ability and determination, and, in my judgment, was of more assistance to the Rebel cause than any mere military man. He made the attempt to bribe me, but found the wrong man. I arrested him. He was tried by Court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and $25,000 fine. It was forwarded to Washington, and Mr. Johnson let the old man off. I could give you much information about this and like claims. There were terrible frauds in this cotton business, and not altogether confined to the rebels. In regard to the truth of any statements I make, I would refer you to Chief-Justice Chase, Secretary Boutwell, or either of the Massachusetts Senators. The document I inclose is a copy of one found among Lamar's papers when they were seized by my order.

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT G. BROWN.

THE PUBLIC LANDS AND EDUCATION.

At the close of the morning hour in the Senate, today, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, brought up his bill devoting the proceeds of 500,000 acres of the public lands to educational purposes, and it was discussed to the hour of adjournment without concluding action. The bill is strongly advocated, and as strongly opposed. A motion to refer to the Public Lands Committee was lost by a very large vote, which was taken to mean that the Senate will pass the bill. There seems but little chance of its receiving action in the House.

SENATOR LOGAN DISPOSES OF A CAMPAIGN SLANDER.

Senator Logan rose this morning to a personal explanation—the first in his life. The subject of his explanation was a scurrilous slander of the campaign circulated by the New-York *World*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and Lieut.-Gov. Bross. The charge was in effect that Mr. Logan had been corruptly connected with the distribution of the Teton Sioux appropriation, and that he had secured the appointment of a namesake and relative, who understood division and silence, to manage the distribution. Mr. Logan said that he never had a namesake relative in the service of the United States, except one of his own name, whom President Grant removed; that he knew nothing of the appropriation until the bill was brought before the Senate; that he had no more connection with the appropriation than any other Senator; that he never asked President Grant to appoint a relative in connection with it; that at that time there was no person in the Indian service allied to him by blood. A letter was read from Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan, which confirmed the statement of the Senator.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

A large number of additional witnesses in the Caldwell investigation were this morning summoned by telegraph. It is understood they are in the interest of Caldwell. The prosecution has produced thus far a strong *prima facie* case, and, if the witnesses are malicious, they are in the main consistent. It is expected that to save himself, a large portion of the rebutting testimony will be directed to impeaching witnesses for prosecution.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Mr. Ross, representative of the Cherokee Nation, had an interview with the President this morning. The condition of the Cherokee Nation was discussed. The President expressed the opinion that the Cherokees made rapid progress in civilization, and thought that some more perfect system of government should be effected. Concerning the two pending bills for the organization of the Territory of Oklahama, the President stated that he should approve no bill that invaded the vested treaty rights of the Cherokees. The recent Supreme Court decision in the Joy neutral lands case was incidentally mentioned, when Mr. Ross declared that his people considered that that decision has forever settled the fee simple to the Cherokee Nation in them, and that they cannot now be robbed of their lands by railroads, or even by act of Congress. Mr. Ross considers the Pomeroy bill as better conserving the interests of the Cherokees than the House bill, but thinks both bills are supported by those who are unfriendly to the Cherokees, but who favor the interests of squatters and of railroads.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

In the event of the non-passage of the amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill, which provides for an additional outlay for railway postal service, it is likely that great confusion will result in the transmission and distribution of mails throughout the country. The Post-office Department has information that several of the great trunk railroad lines will discontinue a considerable number of the postal cars unless they receive the additional compensation for which the amendment provides.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Committee on the ball feature of the inauguration ceremonies, Messrs. Mullett, Kilbourn, and Morrell, today visited Judiciary-square for the purpose of selecting a site for the temporary building to be used for the purposes of the grand ball. Mr. Mullett has drawn the plan of a suitable frame building, 300 feet long and 100 feet wide, with arched roof, and which is capable of accommodating 6,000 people. It will cost about $20,000, and if constructed and lighted as proposed, will be the best-arranged place ever built for the purpose of displaying the toilets and enjoying the terpsichorean temptations which will attend the inauguration festivities. The price of tickets has not yet been fixed, but they will probably be not less than $20.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIGHTS.

Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, today introduced a bill in the House making appropriations for Customs officers charged with the superintendency of lights. For a few years no appropriations have been made, and this year even the estimates are omitted. As there are several claims arising under this law, it is clear that difficulty will be saved by repealing the law, or making the appropriations it requires.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Senator Ramsey today gave notice in the Senate that on Monday next he would ask the Senate to take up the Postal Telegraph bill for discussion and action. The bill to provide for additional terms of the United States Courts in Southern New-York, which passed the Senate a few days ago, was today, on motion of Gen. Butler, referred to the Judiciary Committee in the House.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Poland Credit Mobilier Committee was occupied today in hearing the statement of Mr. Dawes, and in the examination of Mr. Charles H. Neilson, son-in-law of Mr. Brooks. Some of the members of the Committee expressed much gratification that Mr. Dawes was able to show so clear and honorable a record in the matter. Mr. Neilson's testimony is not regarded as aiding the case of Mr. Brooks.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Major George P. Ihrie, Pay-master, has resigned, to take effect July 1, 1873. Secretary Belknap has written a letter to Col. Thomas H. Ruger, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, telling him he can announce to the Corps of Cadets that it is his intention to require the presence of the corps, with its officers and the band, in Washington on March 4 next, on the occasion of the inauguration of President Grant. The Secretary issues this for several reasons: One, because he is gratified by the conduct and marked improvement and bearing of the young gentlemen of the Academy, and he believes that the duties which a trip of this kind will require them to perform, will really be a relaxation from the more close confinement to which they are subjected at the Academy. The Secretary also desires to show to the people who will be gathered at the capital from all parts of the country, a body of young military men which he believes, in discipline, drill, and orderly appearance, and the qualities which make a military cadet, cannot be surpassed.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. George W. Coster has been ordered to the Frolic; Lieut. R. R. Carmody to the Hydrographic Office, relieving Lieut. Hitchcock, who is ordered to duty as executive officer on board the Guard; Lieut. Frank Courtis to the Independence.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Francis G. Service, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory; Wm. G. Dilks, Register of the Land Office, Ironton, Mo.; Charles J. Kinney, Collector Internal Revenue Sixth District Tennessee; Edward P. Hatch, Collector Internal Revenue Third District Mississippi.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

Kennett R. Cobb to be a Supervisor of Internal Revenue; W. E. McMackin to be Pension Agent at Salem, Ill.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Frank Reeder, of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania; Jesse A. Hollzclaw, of the Fourth District of Georgia.

Registers of Land Offices—C. F. Horn, at Austin, Nevada; Solomon Cooper, at Humboldt, Cal.

Postmasters—J. Moore, at Lebanon, Me.; E. Dickinson, at Bricksburg, N. J.; M. O. Frost, at Marshall, Ill.; J. N. Seward, at Thomasville, Ga.; D. M. White, at Water Valley, Miss.; C. W. Lader, at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

The Senate today rejected the nomination of S. C. Plummer to be a Captain in the army.

THE TETON SIOUX.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan has replied to the House resolution calling for information relative to the Teton Sioux Indians, who, it has been alleged, have only a mythical existence. The papers submitted show that their proper name is Titwans; that they live entirely beyond the Mississippi, on that and the Teton Rivers, their territory extending over Cannon Ball River; and that they are a nomadic people, fine looking and brave, but with characteristic Indian treachery. They are under the care of the Indian Agents of the Upper Missouri. The first treaty made with them, one of amity, was in 1815. They number over 6,000 souls. In 1803, Lewis and Clark computed their force at 850 warriors, and remarked that the bands of Sioux most known on the Missouri were the Tetons. The amount appropriated for these Indians in 1872 was $500,000, of which $380,000 was expended.

UNITED STATES REAL ESTATE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior transmitted to the Senate today the report of the Commissioners appointed to make a valuation of all the real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the United States, except the public buildings; and also the grounds which have been dedicated to public use as parks and squares. They report the total valuation at $16,186,335.

CLAIM FOR BOUNTY.

In the case of the United States against Kelly, now decided by the Supreme Court, the claim was for $400 bounty. The claimant having deserted and having been restored to his position without trial, was allowed to make up the time lost by desertion, and was subsequently honorably discharged from the service. The Pay Department allowed him the bounty due up to the time of desertion, but refused it for all time thereafter. The Court of Claims held that the restoration and subsequent discharge entitled the soldier to the bounty the same as if there had been no desertion, and the judgment was in his favor. That judgment is here affirmed, the Court taking the view that the honorable discharge of the deserter was a formal and final judgment passed by the Government upon the entire record of the soldier, and an authoritative declaration by it that he had left the service in a status of honor. This fact amounted to a removal of any charge or impediment in the way of his receiving bounty. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AND STATE TAXATION.

The case of the Central Pacific Railroad *vs.* The State of California, involving the question whether the railroad is a national work, and, as such, exempt from State taxation, was today taken up and argued in the Supreme Court.

THE CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.

It is proper to say, in view of recent comments of the Press, that the Department of State had nothing to do with the recent publication of the Fish-Sickles Cuban correspondence, which was extracted from a printed copy of the Diplomatic documents accompanying the President's Annual Message, and obtained from the Government Printing Office by the agent of the New-York Associated Press, on Thursday. Copies of the document were accessible to all who might apply for them.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Capt. J. H. Merryman and Dr. Sawtelle, who had been detailed for the inspection of the New-Jersey coast and the examination of life-saving stations, keepers, and surfmen, have reported an excellent condition of affairs. The coast is in a much better state than could have been expected, and everything relating to the life-saving service is in excellent order and condition. The whole length of the coast is patrolled day and night. Capt. Merryman is of opinion that the loss of life on the coast from shipwreck is scarcely possible during the season. Capt. Faunce has just inspected the new houses at Cape Cod, with a view to the final acceptance of such apparatus as can be placed in them this Winter. All that is necessary for ordinary appliance has been purchased, and will be immediately placed in the Cape Cod houses. Keepers and crews have been employed, in accordance with the act of January, just approved.

The Opening of the New-Jersey Legislature Today—Railway Influences.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The meeting of the Legislature to-morrow has attracted large crowds of politicians, and there is great excitement over the organization of the two Houses. In the Senate, John W. Taylor, of Essex, will be President; John F. Babcock, Secretary, and John Newlin, Assistant. For Speakership of the House there are two prominent candidates, Mr. R. S. Leaming, of Cape May, and Isaac L. Fisher, of Middlesex. The latter is pressed by the National Railway Company, and is making a strong fight. The issue is doubtful. Mr. G. Chew will be elected Clerk.

Indications are that the session will be marked by violent railroad controversies, and the passage of a general railroad law is not improbable.

Gov. Parker's message will go to the Legislature to-morrow. Wm. H. Bumsted, one of the Jersey City Board of Public Works, now confined in the State Prison for corruption in office, will be released on the 21st inst.

The Jersey City Commissions will no doubt be modified during the session.

Arrest of a Jail-Breaker—Marine Intelligence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13.—A telegram has been received in this city from the Chief of Police of Utica, N. Y., stating that Elisha E. Peck, one of the brace of prisoners who made such a daring escape from the State Prison on the 30th of October, is a prisoner in Clinton County, New-York, Jail, having committed an offense in that vicinity. A full account of the bold escape of himself and another prisoner has already appeared in the TIMES, together with the bloody conflict with the watchman on duty at the time in his attempt to arrest them. The criminal will be brought to this city as soon as possible. News was also received here to-night of the safety of the crew of the schooner Raven's Wing, of Stonington, for whom all hope had nearly been given up. She sailed from Vineyard Haven Dec. 9, and encountered the heavy gales then prevailing, in which they lost the control of the vessel and were completely at the mercy of the waves. Fortunately, however, they were taken off by a passing vessel and landed at Demerara, but no tidings have ever been received from the vessel. She was from Philadelphia, and bound to Salem with a cargo of coal, and was nearly new. The crew have not yet arrived to tell of their miraculous escape and subsequent sufferings. The pilot-boat Isaac Webb, of New-York, arrived at Newport early this morning, reports that, Saturday night, Capt. David Nicholi fell from the masthead of the boat to the deck and suffered a compound fracture of his left leg. Surgical assistance was called, and it is feared that he is injured internally. He was taken to his home in New-York City to-night.

Election Litigation in Arkansas—Petition for an Injunction Denied.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 13.—The suit brought by Mr. Harrison, one of the defeated candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, in the United States District Court, was decided today. Harrison prayed for an injunction to prevent Gov. Hadley from issuing a commission to Judge Searle, alleging fraud in the returns; also to enjoin Searle from acting as Judge, and a mandamus directing Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of State, to send the returns to the United States Court. The petition was denied by Judge Caldwell, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction, no allegation being made, as in the Louisiana case, that the voters had been denied the privilege of voting because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Both Democrats and Republicans are acting harmoniously in the Legislature, and all parties are satisfied with Gov. Baxter.

Annual Report of the Reading Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The annual report of the Reading Railroad, read at a meeting of the stockholders today, shows the total receipts for 1872 to be $12,125,038; and the net profits to be $8,063,542, being a decrease in the profits from the previous year of $945,444.

The total coal tonnage was 13,400,000 tons, being an increase over the previous year of 3,296,593 tons. The report says that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company now controls over 80,000 acres of coal lands, upon which there are 98 collieries. This Company will mine this year between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 tons, and with the lands now under lease to other parties the total production from its coal lands will reach 4,100,000 tons. The managers have adopted a plan for the construction of additional steam colliers, the machinery of which it is proposed to build at the shops of the Company. A ship-yard is also to be established at Port Richmond for building and repairing the collier fleet.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the report and the various measures to be pursued.

Dishonest Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The official report of L. L. Crane, the expert who was appointed by Gov. Booth to examine the books of the Harbor Commissioners, shows a deficiency in the accounts of over $12,000, and exposes a general system of peculation and favoritism. J. J. Marks, one of the Commissioners, and his son were before the Municipal Court today urging statutory objections to the formation of the Grand Jury which indicted them. No decision has been rendered yet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Preparations for Napoleon's Funeral—Bonapartist Leaders in Consultation—Prince Napoleon's Views.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The uniform of Field-Marshal which clothes the remains of Napoleon is the same worn by him at Sedan. The body will lie in state to-morrow from noon until 4 P. M.

The condition of the Empress is such that she will be unable to attend the funeral.

A strong detachment from the Metropolitan Police force has been sent to Chiselhurst to preserve order to-morrow and Wednesday, when the crowd of spectators is expected to be immense.

M. Emile Ollivier, formerly Napoleon's Minister of State, and Cardinal Lucien Buonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst yesterday evening. Deputations from the Cities of Bastia and Ajaccio are on the way to attend the funeral.

A political conference will be held at Chiselhurst Thursday, when the expediency of a formal proclamation from the Empress and the status of the Prince Imperial will be considered.

It is thought that Prince Napoleon is opposed to the views of the ex-Empress and the extreme Bonapartists in regard to the future position of the Prince Imperial.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst announces that visitors continue to arrive there.

The Empress Eugenie is seriously indisposed, and her condition causes much alarm among her friends. The arrangements for the funeral of the Emperor have now been completed. It will take place Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to the chapel in a hearse drawn by eight horses. The Prince Imperial will follow as the chief mourner. Next will come the Princes of the Imperial family, the Prince of Wales, if present; the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the aristocracy, the officers who were attached to the household of the Emperor, and the friends of the family, in the above-named order. The ladies will proceed to the chapel in advance of the funeral cortège. The procession will be of a very simple character.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of 200 persons hourly to view the remains of Napoleon while lying in state.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Some journalists of this city, especially those connected with the *République Française* and *L'Evenement*, will probably attempt a demonstration on the day of Napoleon's funeral. The police have been instructed to carefully watch for any illegal manifestation, and check it the moment it appears.

Le Temps states that Marshal Canrobert and Gen. Froissard are the only army officers of high rank who have applied for permission to attend the funeral. It is not probable that funeral services will be held in Paris.

Le Bien Public denounces the assumption of the title of Napoleon IV. by the Prince Imperial as illegal and offensive.

The news of Napoleon's death caused no excitement in Corsica. The family mansion of the Bonapartes, at Ajaccio, is draped in mourning.

Marshal Bazaine is deeply affected by the death of Napoleon. The news rendered him quite ill. His wife has gone to Chiselhurst.

The Expulsion of Prince Napoleon Discussed in the French Assembly.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the expulsion of Prince Napoleon from France, has elected M. Depeyre to be their reporter.

The Right is disposed to take the ground that the act of expulsion is unsustained by law.

M. Goulard, the Minister of the Interior, in the course of a speech to a deputation, showed with what forbearance the Government treated the Bonapartist Press at the present moment, but declared its violence could not be tolerated much longer.

Several members of the International Society have been arrested at Narbonne. One of the leading men of the Society, with important documents on his person, was captured by the troops near the Spanish frontier, and has been brought to this city for examination.

Report of a Frightful Earthquake in India.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Bombay says a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake has occurred at Soongbur, a town of India, in a detached district of the Baroda Dominions, 114 miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there has been much additional loss of life.

A Semi-Official Berlin Journal on English Prestige.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* today contains a bitter article against England. It considers the invasion of Khiva by the Russian troops, the negotiation of Prussia with Portugal for the acquisition of Delagoa Bay, and the measures taken by the United States in regard to the Sandwich Islands as so many attacks on the prestige of England. The article alludes to Russia and the United States in a complimentary manner, and intimates that those Powers, combined with Germany, might divide the world between them.

The Austrian Court—Budget of the Russian Finance Minister.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—Mme. Von Schweinitz, the daughter of the American Minister, and recently married to Gen. Von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador, will soon be presented at the Austrian Court.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—The Minister of Finance has made up his budget for 1873. It shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures.

Spanish Reinforcements Sail for Cuba—Reform in Porto Rico.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—Additional reinforcements for the army in Cuba have sailed for Havana.

A manifesto has appeared against the proposed reforms in Porto Rico. It advocates the gradual abolition of slavery, and strongly opposes the policy of the Government with regard to the Antilles. The paper is numerously signed by the nobility and members of the monarchical parties.

Another Complaint From the Pope of the Treatment of the Church.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The Pope gave audience today to a large group of visitors from abroad, among whom were several German ecclesiastics. He addressed the latter, complaining of the treatment the Church had received at the hands of the European Powers, and ended with the following words: "The Governments strike the Church, which is stricken as Christ was struck. It is the duty of the Governments to defend the Church, whereas they rather seek to destroy it, and with it morality."

Spanish American Revolutions—Attempt to Assassinate a President.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 6, via KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 12.—The revolution in the State of Cauca is progressing in favor of the Church Party, who expect assistance from the President of Ecuador.

A conspiracy to assassinate the President of Peru by means of torpedoes placed on a railroad over which he was to ride, has been frustrated, and the leaders in the movement arrested.

A revolutionary plot has been discovered at Arequipa. The would-be revolutionists were arrested and banished from the country.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Statement of Mr. Dawes—Mr. Brooks' Son-in-Law—Remarkable Dividends—A Question of Morals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Special Committee, of which Judge Poland is Chairman, to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges, resumed its session this morning, and Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, being present, was sworn, and submitted a written statement, as follows:

MR. DAWES' STATEMENT.

I have been ready at all times, whenever it should be desired by the Committee, to make a full statement of whatever connection I have ever had with the Credit Mobilier, and regret that I have not had an earlier opportunity. I was never the owner of any of the stock of that corporation, yet I did agree to take ten shares of that stock, but the agreement was rescinded before the stock was transferred to me, and it never was transferred. At the commencement of the session in December, 1867, I had due me at the Sergeant-at-Arms' office $1,000 of my salary that I had then no occasion to use. I asked a colleague of mine, Mr. Washburn, with whom I was rooming at the time, what I could best do with it, and he advised me to purchase with it a bond of the Iowa Cedar Rapids Railroad of Mr. Oakes Ames, saying that he had been purchasing of him a large amount of these bonds at ninety cents on the dollar for his bank, and he thought it an excellent investment. I accordingly went to Mr. Ames and asked him to sell me such a bond as he had been selling Mr. Washburn. He replied that he had not got any of these bonds then, for he had sold them all, but that he had something else as good, and he thought better. He would let me have for my $1,000 ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. I said to him I did not know anything about that stock, and asked him to tell me about it. He replied: "It is a Pennsylvania corporation which has the contract to build the Pacific Railroad. It is a good thing, and I think it will make money out of it. At any rate, I will guarantee you ten per cent. on your money, or, if you don't want your stock at any time, I will pay you back your money and ten per cent. interest." I told him I would think of it and let him know. I then inquired of Mr. Alley about this stock, but he did not think it was as good as Mr. Ames thought it was. On my telling him that Mr. Ames offered to guarantee me ten per cent., he said that I was safe enough then, and I made no further inquiry, but went to Mr. Ames and told him that I would take the stock. He said he could not transfer it to me then, but that it was at his home; that the first time he sent home he would get it transferred to me, and let me have it. I thereupon paid him over the $1,000, and took his accountable receipt for it, he saying at the time he gave it to me, that if at any time I got sick of it he would take it back and pay me back my money and ten per cent. Before he went home I had occasion to go home to Pittsfield, and while there Mr. Edward Learned, a friend and neighbor of mine, who was then, I believe, an officer in the Kansas Pacific Railroad, came into my office and told me of a suit which Duff Green had commenced, or was about to commence in the Pennsylvania Courts, against Mr. Ames and his associates, to get possession of the Credit Mobilier charter, claiming that it belonged to him and his associates, and had been wrongfully taken possession of by Mr. Ames and those connected with him. When I returned to Washington I told Mr. Ames what Mr. Learned had said to me, and told him that I did not want any such stock. He replied, "Well, you need not take it; I will pay you back your money, and ten per cent. interest, if you prefer." I told him that I did. He thereupon settled with me in that way, allowing me interest and paying me back the money. In the meantime, and before I went to Pittsfield, he had paid me a dividend once. I do not know how much it was; but I think it was about thirty-five per cent. Whatever it was, I allowed him in the settlement, he paying me over the balance only. This was the end of the transaction. The stock was never transferred to me at all. I have had no other transaction with the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad. Neither during this transaction nor before it, nor since its close, have I entertained any thought or purpose in connection with it; nor was any ever suggested to me in that connection in any way, directly or indirectly, having reference to any official conduct of mine, in or out of Congress. Nor did anything in connection with it pass between me and Mr. Ames or any other person, other than would naturally have passed had I purchased of him the Iowa Railroad bond I endeavored to get, or had I purchased any share of national bank stock, or a United States bond, either of him or of any banker outside of Congress. Before and up to that time I do not remember to have heard the Credit Mobilier mentioned, or any measure touching the Pacific Railroad, since the legislation of 1864, under which it was then being constructed; nor did I know of Mr. Ames' dealings with any other person, in or out of Congress.

In closing this statement of all that did occur in this transaction, I desire to add that, although I have never desired or sought to conceal, in any way, anything that I have done in this matter, I have never made or authorized any public statement in reference to it before today, feeling that I could patiently wait until your committee should call upon me for this statement. Nevertheless, there did get into print, without my authority or knowledge, a private note written by me to a friend in New-York thanking him for voluntarily and of his own responsibility denying the statement in the New-York *Sun* that Mr. Oakes Ames had, for corrupt purposes, given me stock in the Credit Mobilier. I desire to make that note a part of this testimony, in order that all that I have said as well as all that I have done in this matter may become a part of this statement. The note is as follows:

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for denouncing as a false libel the charge of the New-York *Sun*, so far as I am concerned. Neither Oakes Ames, nor any other man, dead or alive, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of, with my own money, earned with my own labor.

Truly yours, HENRY L. DAWES.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland, Mr. Dawes testified that to the best of his memory it was at the beginning of the December session of 1867 that he let Mr. Ames have the $1,000. The dividend was paid to him in about three weeks afterward. The transaction was rescinded in January, 1868. Knew nothing of the market value of that stock. When Mr. Ames said he would guarantee him ten per cent. he thought the investment would be a good one.

LETTERS FROM W. HASTINGS.

The following letters were submitted to the Committee by Mr. Hastings:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: You will please to take notice that I desire to offer, and respectfully ask leave to adduce in evidence matters pertinent to and tending to prove the substance of the issue now being tried before your honorable body, touching the charges of Congressional bribery and corruption, through the medium of Credit Mobilier and other stock, &c.

Yours very respectfully, W. HASTINGS.

To the Chairman, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: I propose to show and expect to prove, by competent evidence, that a large shareholder in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who is also a shareholder in the Credit Mobilier Corporation of America, testified in a judicial proceeding that he had used money and other valuable things, including Union Pacific Railroad Company's stock and Credit Mobilier stock, to bribe members of Congress; to inaugurate, influence, and carry through, by means of bribery and corruption, legislation by Congress in the interest of railroad corporations; and in order to lay the foundation for the introduction of such proof, and as tending also to prove the substance of the issue, I ask that the records in an action entitled, an action as follows: In the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, S. G. Elliott, plaintiff *vs.* Ben. Holliday et al., defendants; also, an action in the same Court, entitled an action as follows, to wit: John Nightingale, plaintiff *vs.* Ben. Holliday, et al., defendants, be sent for and read in evidence before this Committee. I suggest, also, that the Committee examine as a witness in this proceeding W. H. L. Barnes, a counselor at law, resident of the same city and county of San Francisco, law partner of Hon. Eugene Casserly, United States Senator of California, and attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for the reasons appearing in a carefully written address before a large concourse of people in said city, at the instance and request of a high official, and a short extract from whose speech I ask leave to read here and now to this Committee.

Very respectfully, W. HASTINGS.

To the Chairman of the Committee, &c.

TESTIMONY OF MR. NEILSON.

Charles H. Neilson, accompanied by Hon. Jas. Brooks, his father-in-law, appeared before the Committee, in answer to a subpœna. Mr. Neilson, being sworn, testified that he resides in New-York, and operates in stocks; had held stocks in the Credit Mobilier Company; first became the holder of the first hundred shares in 1867, Dec. 26; am son-in-law of Hon. James Brooks; witness produced his certificates of stock in the Credit Mobilier, the first certificate being for 100 shares, dated Dec. 26, 1867, and the second for fifty shares, dated Feb. 29, 1868; witness subscribed originally to the 100 shares.

Q.—Did you sign for them? A.—I do not recollect; Hon. James Brooks, my father-in-law, put me in the way of getting that stock by advancing the money; all the dividends came to me and I got the money; Mr. Brooks did the business; he told witness that he had a chance to put him in the Credit Mobilier, and did so; witness was not present at the negotiation; don't remember who furnished the certificate; did not remember how he came in possession of the certificate.

Q.—How was the matter arranged between you and Mr. Brooks in reference to the money paid? A.—The arrangement was made simply by Mr. Brooks advancing the money, and I received the dividends; I gave no security to Mr. Brooks when the money was advanced; gave no note or bond; did not think that necessary between father and son. I began to receive dividends very shortly after getting the stock; received one dividend in money amounting to $9,000; did not remember when; had repaid a portion of the money to Mr. Brooks; purchased the second fifty shares with money borrowed from Sidney Dillon; Mr. Brooks furnished none of it; think I paid over par for the last fifty shares of stock; Mr. Brooks had no connection with the last fifty shares in any way; the whole stock, 150 shares, belonged to me, and all the dividends were mine. Mr. Brooks had no ownership in any of them; he simply advanced $10,000; there was no understanding that he was to derive any benefits from the stock; on the contrary, it was understood that the witness was to have the whole of it for his own use.

By Mr. Niblack—Mr. Brooks originally mentioned the matter to witness, and stated at the time he had the power of putting witness in the Credit Mobilier, but made no explanation beyond saying he did not care to hold the shares himself; the money was an advancement by Mr. Brooks in the form of a speculation on the account of witness.

By Judge Merrick—Had no understanding that the $10,000 advanced could be paid back out of dividends of this concern.

By Mr. Niblack—Witness knew that he paid premium on the fifty shares, but did not remember how much; did not know whether Mr. Brooks had any agency in procuring the last fifty shares; Mr. Brooks told him he was entitled to the fifty shares additional, and told him to go and get it.

By Mr. McCrery—Did not remember how many times he collected dividends. Collected the dividends from Mr. Ham. Mr. Brooks did not collect a single dividend. No one ever collected for witness. Borrowed five thousand and some hundred dollars from Mr. Dillon. Witness received besides the $9,000 in cash, 822 shares of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad, in the way of dividends from Credit Mobilier. Turned some of them over to Mr. Brooks and some to Mr. Dillon. Gave the latter enough to cover the loan received from him. Witness still owns 500 shares of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad. None of his stock has ever been held in the name of Mr. Brooks.

Cross-examined by Mr. McComb—Received the fifty shares additional stock by virtue of his ownership of one hundred shares; did not remember having received a notice that he was entitled to the fifty shares additional; Mr. Brooks paid for the first hundred shares; witness did not pay for it; when he went to the office to get the stock he found it already paid for and in his name; did not remember whether he received any dividends when he got his certificate of one hundred shares; received dividends about the time he got the certificates; only knew he collected dividends as they were due him; when he got the first certificate he did not remember what he received; remembered giving a receipt, but did not remember what he got for it; Mr. Brooks is in the habit of putting witness into good investments; did not remember any particular one. Mr. Brooks told him he was entitled to fifty shares additional; did not remember from whom he received the dividends.

Mr. McComb waived a further cross-examination until to-morrow, when Judge Black will be present.

By Mr. McCrary—Could not recall dates. Had a great many transactions, and therefore could not remember minute particulars.

Q.—Was there ever any understanding in any way or form that Mr. Brooks was to realize any benefit whatever from your shares in the Credit Mobilier? A.—Not the slightest. On the contrary, it was the understanding that I was to receive all the benefits of the stock.

BROOKS VERSUS M'COMB.

Mr. Brooks then asked that various records from the War Department be produced before the Committee, by which he wanted to show that Mr. McComb was not to be believed.

Mr. Niblack—Well, that is a matter we will take under consideration.

Mr. Brooks—I want to show that Mr. McComb is a man not to be believed under oath, and a man of bad character. I also want to have summoned Lyman Elmore, H. F. Pultys, Calvin Slade, Gen. Doubleday, and the ex-Mayor of New-Orleans, I forget his name.

Mr. McComb—Benjamin F. Flanders is his name. I can give now a good many more names if you want them. I would also like to give the Committee some names in reference to Mr. Brooks' character.

Mr. Brooks—Well, I can give you names for a moral or immoral character.

Mr. McComb—I have no doubt you can have them made to order. I will be very glad to compare characters with you, however.

Judge Poland—Well, these witnesses have nothing to do with the Credit Mobilier?

Mr. Brooks—No, Sir.

Mr. McComb—If it is a question of character, I should like to furnish a list of names. I should like all the leather trade of New-York, Boston, and Baltimore, where I have done business for the past twenty years, brought here, together with A. T. Stewart and leading business men of New-York, with Gen. Crossman, Gen. Meigs, Gen. Babbitt, Gen. Vinton, and other army officers in the Quartermaster's Department.

Judge Poland—Well, if we conclude to examine witnesses in regard to character, we will give you an opportunity to reply.

Mr. McComb—Very well, Sir; that is all I want. I am perfectly willing to stand on the record.

Proceedings of the Special Union Pacific Railroad Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Wilson Special Union Pacific Railroad Committee met at 10½ o'clock this morning. All the members were present except Mr. Swann.

Mr. Wilson said that, in accordance with the wishes of the Committee, he had seen the Attorney-General, and stated to him that they desired to have present the two attorneys to be appointed under the Randall resolution. The Attorney-General informed him (Mr. Wilson) that such attorneys would be appointed without delay, and attend the meeting and aid in the investigation. There would be no witnesses here for examination today, but there will be to-morrow.

Mr. Shellabarger said that he would be willing the counsel should take the lead in the investigation. Both the counsel and the Committee have the same end in view, namely, the recovery of the rights of the Government.

Mr. Wilson said that when the attorneys should come before the Committee they could make a request of that kind.

Mr. Hoar thought the Committee should carefully avoid giving up the control of the investigation to the attorneys, but they could invite them to make suggestions as to the line of examination to be adopted.

Mr. Shellabarger said that perhaps it would be the better way.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution that the counsel to be appointed by the President of the United States, under the House resolution of Jan. 6, 1873, be requested to be present at the examination of witnesses by the Committee, and make such suggestions and render such aid as may be in their power.

Mr. Slocum said he would like to have the attorneys point out where the Government had been wronged. He did not see that any wrong had been done. He would like to hear from the Chairman who they were going to sue.

Mr. Hoar said the House had affirmed that the road was in default, and further, that owing to the enormous profits of the Credit Mobilier, the obligations of the road to the Government had not been paid, and, after that, the House had appointed this Committee to find out if what the House had affirmed was true.

Mr. Slocum asked whether there was a single instance in which the Union Pacific Railroad had failed to comply with its contract with the Government.

Mr. Wilson remarked that that was what they were going to investigate.

Mr. Hoar's resolution was adopted.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Sunday Talks with Homeless Boys.

There are several thousand boys in this City who make a living by selling newspapers and blacking boots. They pursue their business every day in the year, not excepting Sunday, for the newsboy must supply the Sunday morning papers, and on that day the boot-black reaps his richest harvest. Early in the afternoon these lads may be seen in little knots counting their money, squaring up with business partners, and comparing gains, after which they wend their way to the various boys' lodging-houses, where simple and attractive religious services are held.

At the Rivington-street Lodging-house, a popular institution with this class, the boys assemble about 5 o'clock, and are marched at once to an immense bath, holding several thousand gallons of water. The lavatory proceedings over, the boys go in to supper, a substantial meal, costing five cents, after which they assemble in the reception-room, where the religious services are conducted. These meetings have become exceedingly popular with these rough-and-ready boys, and last night the room was filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. Henry E. Hawley presided and delivered a most interesting address on the subject, "The Christian's Race," graphically illustrating his discourse by referring to the Olympic games of ancient Greece.

Mr. Howard Potter next addressed the boys. He said he was sorry to see the beautiful "roll of honor" presented to the institution, with spaces for 100 names, and not one upon it. He referred to the working of a reformatory institution in France, where the "roll of honor" was a prominent feature, and the good resulting from it, and gave some valuable recommendations regarding its working in the Rivington-street Lodging-house. Mr. Merrill spoke to the boys of the influence of kindness, and Rev. H. C. Granger led them in repeating the Lord's Prayer. A large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present, and at the close of the meeting inspected the conservatory, dormitories, and other departments of the house.

The Latest Case of an Insane Prisoner.

The prevalence of the emotional insanity theory was never more beautifully illustrated than it was yesterday in the case of William H. Kidd, the merchant who, according to evidence, deliberately laid trains of powder and explosive material through his premises in order to secure an excessive insurance. Yesterday the case came up for examination before Judge Dowling, in the Tombs Police Court, and on the Judge ordering the prisoner to be brought into the Court from the jail it was found that he exhibited signs of insanity and could not be removed from his cell. The facts were, that in the morning Mr. Matthew Daly, the keeper who guards the murderers and criminals of a high grade confined on the second tier of the prison, found Kidd raving and rushing about in his cell. Mr. Daly at once reported the circumstance to Warden Finlay, who ordered Kidd's removal to one of the strong cells on the first tier, where he is now confined. A medical examination will be held in the case today, and if Kidd is found to be shamming lunacy, as almost every one in the prison fancies he is, Warden Finlay will at once return him to his old quarters.

Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, President Wade in the Chair.

Assistant Alderman Thornell offered the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, (when appointed:)

That, in consequence of the terrible calamities by fire, which have occasioned the destruction of human lives in two instances recently occurring in this City, and the great liability which exists that there may be a repetition of such fatalities, the Legislature of the State be memorialized to amend the act passed April 20, 1871, chapter 625, known as the Building law of the City of New-York by which the owners or lessees of all hotels, theatres, halls, manufactories and other buildings, on which persons are employed or do congregate, should be compelled to provide and erect sure means of egress and escape from said buildings, and also provide all proper and necessary arrangements for communicating alarms and extinguishing fires in such buildings; and further, that the Board of Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department shall be empowered to cause such changes, as are before described and mentioned, to be made in all such buildings now erected in this City as will give protection to life in case of fire.

Assistant Alderman Thornell also introduced a resolution relating to the practicability of utilizing the water of the East and North Rivers for extinguishing fires in the City, and for sanitary and other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution was offered to the effect "that the Committee on Ordinances to draft an ordinance requiring the general telegraph companies whose wires are erected, or shall hereafter be erected, in the City, to run said wires under-ground, and requesting the Police and Fire Departments to unite in such measure for placing their wire." The Alderman was innocent as to the laws by which the companies were regulated, but the object was worth striving for, because if the lines had been under-ground the City would not have been in the fearful plight it was in not a month ago when accumulations of frozen snow and a storm broke down the wires and blew down the poles with danger to life, and destroyed City communication. The resolution was adopted.

Resolutions calling upon the street railroad companies to remove the snow lying between tracks; requesting the Board of Health to direct the Street Cleaning Bureau to have all ashes and garbage removed from the sidewalks before 8 A. M., and that the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to report to the Board the propriety of requiring the gas companies to have sectional shut-offs, the same as are in use by the Croton Water Department, were adopted.

The President then announced the Standing Committees for the year as follows:

Arts and Sciences—Messrs. Kreps, Theiss, and Coddington.
Public Works—Messrs. Keogh, Keating, and Kreps.
Donations—Messrs. Coddington, Clancey, and Weisser.
Ferries—Messrs. Healey, Beyea, and Keogh.
Finance—Messrs. Strack, Murphy, and Simonson.
Lamps and Gas—Messrs. Kreps, Foley, and Beyea.
Law Department—Messrs. Thornell, Clancey, and Strack.
Markets—Messrs. Murphy, Coddington, Keogh, Foley, and Beyea.
National Affairs—Messrs. Weisser, Thornell, Cumisky, Keating, and Strack.
Ordinance—Messrs. Simonson, Brucks, and Thornell.
Printing and Advertising—Messrs. Keating, Kreps, and Thornell.
Public Health—Messrs. Linden and Weisser.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Coddington and Thornell.
Railroads—Messrs. Simonson, Linden, Sommers, and Beyea.
Roads—Messrs. Linden, Cumisky, and Kreps.
Salaries and Offices—Messrs. Keogh, Brucks, and Coddington.
Sewers—Messrs. Kreps, Kelley, and Linden.
Street Pavements—Messrs. Keogh, Sommers, and Simonson.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Thornell, Keenan, and Linden.

The President offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted *nem. con.*:

Whereas, Investigation during the past year has shown that but three of our City railway corporations pay the fees required by law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor is hereby requested to give this subject his immediate attention, and report to the Common Council what action is necessary to compel the various defaulting corporations to pay their license fees; further,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Taxes report why the Third-avenue Railroad, and other City railway corporations, pay no personal taxes.

The Board then adjourned.

The Assembly Contest in the Second District of Queens County.

The Albany correspondent of the *Sun*, on the 9th inst., published a pretended conversation with Mr. Cogswell, who contests the seat of Mr. James M. Oakley in the Assembly, in which Mr. Cogswell is alleged to have said that "he was forced to make the contest by the Republican County Committee, who were desirous of getting Mr. Oakley out, in order to give them full control of the patronage and offices of the county, with a view to control the future elections." Mr. Cogswell authorizes us to state that there is not one word of truth in the correspondent's statement; that he did not make any such representation to him or to any one else. Other statements made by the correspondent regarding the case are pronounced equally false.

The County Central Committee held a meeting on Thursday, 9th inst., and unanimously passed the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, After due inquiry and examination, this Committee is satisfied that gross frauds were perpetrated in the reception and counting of votes at the late election held in the Second Ward of Long Island City, whereby James M. Oakley has been returned as member of Assembly elect from that Assembly District; and,

Whereas, We are satisfied that Theodore J. Cogswell is justly and legally elected to the position so held by Mr. Oakley,

Resolved, That this Committee advise and request Mr. Cogswell to contest the seat in the Assembly so held by Mr. Oakley, and that a copy hereof be forwarded to Hon. L. B. Prince, with the request of this Committee that he render all the assistance in his power in this matter, in order that an early investigation of the facts appertaining to such election in said ward may be had by the Assembly, and that Mr. Cogswell may be awarded his seat, if, upon the result of such investigation, he may appear to be legally and justly entitled thereto.

Mr. Cogswell's protest and petition were presented to the Legislature on the 9th.

The Jumel Case.

The proceedings in the Jumel case were resumed yesterday, the claimant closing and the defendant opening. Judge Shipman announced his decision to admit the memorandum in the handwriting of Major Ballou as to the birth of the son of Betsey Bowen, reserving his right to state why he did so. The plaintiffs then announced the close of their case in chief, and Mr. O'Conor opened for the defense. He expressed surprise that the plaintiff had not called Mrs. Vandervoort, their most important witness, on the first trial, and he regarded it as an extraordinary policy. The jury had listened to scraps of evidence, picked up here and there, but all they knew was that Bowen claimed to be Mme. Jumel's illegitimate son. He then gave a long history of the persons connected with the case, beginning with M. Jumel, a very wealthy French merchant, who had business relations with this country as long ago as 1795, and soon after came here, marrying Eliza Bowen in 1804, purchasing the rich estate now in litigation about 1810, and dying May 22, 1832. Counsel then glanced at the history of Mme. Jumel, denying that she was a loose character, but admitting that her early life was vailed in obscurity, after her birth in Providence, R. I. Her father was John Bowen, a sea Captain, and her mother was Phoebe Kelly. In 1833, she married Aaron Burr, and obtained a divorce from him for infidelity. The next person in the drama to whom he alluded was Mary Jumel, adopted daughter of Mme. Jumel, with whom she lived until 1832, when she married Chase. She died in 1843, leaving a daughter, now Eliza Perry. Mr. O'Conor alluded to Mme. Jumel's being insane before her death, and her mania for making wills, and to the suit arising therefrom. Mr. O'Conor further alluded to Mme. Jumel's daughter, saying that she was surrounded by a banditti of liars and suborners of witnesses. He will continue his opening at 11 o'clock this morning.

A Verdict Against Adams Express Company.

About two years or more since a case came on for trial in the Supreme Court, in which Asa F. Cochrane sought to recover from William B. Dinsmore, President of Adams Express Company, $5,000, which was lost while being transported from this City to New-Orleans. After two trials, the decision in each having been reversed by the Court of Appeals, the case now for the third time has been tried, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, the result of which was a verdict yesterday in favor of plaintiff for $6,471.

The Inspection of Theatres.

The Fire Commissioners continued, yesterday, their inspection of the theatres of the City. Tony Pastor's Opera-house, the Theatre Comique, and the Atheneum, No. 585 Broadway, coming within the round of their visits. The managers of these places of amusement seem to have been fully alive to the necessity of taking every precaution against fire, and expressed their readiness to carry out any suggestion that would make their own plans more complete.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13, 1873.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, made a personal explanation in reply to an article published in the Chicago *Tribune* on the 12th of July last, charging that his sudden conversion to the Administration side was due to the appointment of a relative and namesake as agent to disburse the appropriation of $500,000 for the Teton Sioux Indians. He said he had never known anything of the appointment until it came before the Senate, and then he had no more to do with it than any other Senator; that no namesake or relative of his had been appointed to any office connected with Indian affairs, or to any Government office at his request, or by his influence, during Gen. Grant's Administration, except in one instance, long before the date of the Teton Sioux appropriation; but a relative of his, named John Logan, had held an office when the Administration came into power, and had been removed by Gen. Grant. In confirmation of this statement Mr. Logan had read, by the Clerk, a letter from the acting Secretary of the Interior, stating that no person named Logan had been appointed to any office in connection with the Teton Sioux matter, nor had any such appointment been asked.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, introduced a bill to incorporate the Eastern and Western Railway and Transportation Company, with power to act as common carriers by land and water, to deal in real estate, work mines, and to construct and maintain a railroad from Port Royal, S. C., to Leavenworth, Kansas; the States through which it is to pass affording such rights of way and other privileges as may be within their respective jurisdictions; the route to be via Macon, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn. E. H. Prioleau, of New-York, and W. Lewton, J. L. Pearce, and D. Maybank, of South Carolina, are named as the incorporators. Referred to the Select Committee on Seaboard Transportation.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, introduced a bill exempting the mineral lands of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota from the operations of the Mining act of May 10, 1872.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, introduced a bill to prevent and punish infractions of the rights of foreign consular officers in the United States.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in relation to the number of lakes and other bodies of water which have not been included in the surveys of the public land in the States.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, gave notice that on Monday next he would move to proceed with the Postal Telegraph bill.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the bill to provide for the further endowment and support of agricultural colleges. He offered a substitute for the bill providing that the proceeds of sales of 500,000 acres of public lands, at $1 25 per acre, shall be appropriated to each State and Territory having such a college as is contemplated in the bill.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, offered an amendment, providing that the bill shall not be construed to change or limit the operations of the Homestead or Pre-emption laws.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend the bill so as to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands to the support of common schools. The amendment was lost, yeas 9, nays 32.

Mr. Thurman moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands. Lost, yeas 11, nays 28.

Pending further action the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—For additional terms of the Circuit Court in the Southern District of New-York.

By Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts—To reorganize the Treasury Department, fix the salaries of its officers, and establish a system of appointments in the civil service in Washington. Also to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired.

By Mr. B. F. Myers, of Pennsylvania—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the consolidation of the public debt and the payment of the principal and interest thereof, and for the payment of the annual current expenditures of the Government.

By Mr. Houghton, of Michigan—To provide for an increase of national bank notes, and for the organization of national banks without circulation.

By Mr. Coburn, of Indiana—To provide for the Military Academy Band, and to fix the pay of its members.

By Mr. Duell, of New-York—To abolish the tax of ten per cent. on the circulation of State banks; also, for the purchase of the original painting known as the "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

By Mr. Merriam, of New-York—Providing a penalty for the non-payment of duty due from national banks.

By Mr. Hill, of New-Jersey—To equalize newspaper postage.

By Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania—For obtaining information as to the condition of State banks.

By Mr. Acker, of Pennsylvania—To repeal the stamp duty on friction matches.

By Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania—For a census of the various Indian tribes.

By Mr. J. Coburn, of Indiana—To repeal the law that prohibits persons in the military service from obtaining royalties on inventions; also for the establishment of a large arsenal of construction and repair, a powder depot, and a proving-ground at suitable points east of the Alleghany Mountains, and for the discontinuance and disposal of some of the smaller arsenals.

JUDGE DURELL'S ACTION IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the conduct of Edward H. Durell, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana, and ascertain and report whether, in the opinion of the Committee, he has, for the purpose of overthrowing or controlling the organization of the Government of the State of Louisiana, usurped jurisdiction not vested in the said District Court by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and to report articles proposing the impeachment of the said Edward H. Durell, if in the judgment of the Committee he has abused his judicial functions by such usurpation of jurisdiction and unlawful interference with the constitutional privileges and rights of the people of said State, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD MAIL EARNINGS.

The call of States being concluded, Mr. Hibbard, of New-Hampshire, introduced and moved the previous question on the passage of a bill repealing the section of the Army Appropriation bill of the 3d of March, 1871, which requires the payment to the Pacific Railroad Companies of one-half of the charges for transportation of mails and Government supplies, &c., instead of allowing a deduction to meet the payment of the interest on their bonds.

Mr. Sargent, of California, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas 12, nays 163.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without further action till next Monday.

THE "IRON-CLAD" OATH.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the repeal of the "iron-clad" test-oath, which was lost—yeas 123, nays 66, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, moved to suspend the rules and pass a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee of three Senators and six Representatives, to inquire into the election of State officers and members of the Legislature held in the State of Louisiana on the 4th of November, 1872, and to report the result of their investigations to the two Houses of Congress; also, whether, as a result of that election, there is any legal and established Government in Louisiana, and if there be two sets of persons or organizations claiming to be the Government, which of them should be recognized by Congress, with power to send for persons and papers and take testimony in Washington and Louisiana. Pending the vote on the resolution, the rules were suspended so as to allow an hour's debate.

Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, opened the debate by a statement showing the necessity and propriety of the investigation proposed. He said that it was due to the President of the United States, who had been attacked for his action in the matter. It was due to Judge Durell, and it was due to the Republicans of that State, and to the people of that State. If there had been corrupt and extraordinary proceedings there, the masses of the people of both parties were entirely innocent of them.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, suggested that Judge Durell did not claim to be acting as a United States Judge, but as the vicegerent of Almighty God sitting to dispense justice.

Mr. SHELDON—He is a United States Judge, nevertheless. I do not say whether he has done right or done wrong. I pass no opinion on his action. If right, let him be vindicated; if wrong, let him abide the consequences of his acts. I therefore propose this investigation in no party spirit, but in the spirit of peace and good government.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution, arguing that the investigation would not be closed before the close of the Congress, and that the proper course would be the passage of a bill now pending before the Judicial Committee for the appointment of a commission charged with having a new and fair election in the State of Louisiana. He argued that neither the Warmoth nor the Pinchback governments had any legal standing.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, replied to Mr. Butler's argument, and supported the resolution. Before Congress could take the ground that there was no State Government in Louisiana, it would be necessary to turn out the men now sitting as Senators and Representatives from that State.

Mr. BUTLER—The State had a Government when they were admitted.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—But their office ceases as soon as the State Government ceases.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, regarded Mr. Butler's proposition not only as untenable but as monstrous. No one could deny that Louisiana had a Constitution that was republican in form. And spoke at length denouncing Judge Durell, whom he accused of overturning the State Government. He added it had been stated by Mr. Sheldon that this investigation was due to the President of the United States and to Judge Durell, which meant that the object was to whitewash these men, who had interposed lawlessly to overthrow a rightful, constitutional, and regular government of a State. He (Mr. Kerr) was opposed to all such whitewashing propositions.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—What remedy does the gentleman propose?

Mr. KERR—The remedy is as clear to me as the light of the sun. It consists alone in the Federal Government keeping its hands of lawless power off the people of Louisiana and suffering them to go on, in the exercise of their own powers under the Constitution, in reorganizing and establishing order in their own State.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York—Suppose the Presidential election had turned on the vote of Louisiana, would we not have civil war in every State of the Union?

Mr. KERR—I do not see any necessity for civil war arising out of these Louisiana troubles, except for this lawless interference. It is true that if this lawless interference had not taken place, first on the part of the Federal Judiciary in Louisiana, and then on the part of the Administration, the electoral vote of Louisiana would not be cast for Grant. But, now, what is the remedy: take off this lawless power and give back to these people the right to control their destinies within the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, opposed the resolution, arguing that there were no less than five committees in the two Houses that had now jurisdiction over the question.

Mr. Farnsworth asked Mr. Stevenson how the Committee on Elections could get jurisdiction of the question.

Mr. Stevenson replied that a vacancy for a member of the House had been filled at the last election, and that the contest for the seat was now before the Committee on Elections. He went on to argue against the resolution.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, supported the resolution. He wanted the facts to come out.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, agreed that however much information Congress might get on the subject, it would not authorize any action by Congress. It was a mere question of control as to the result of an election. If Congress were to interfere there, whenever there was a contest in any State Congress would be called upon to interfere to decide the question. It was purely a judicial question, and the duty of both sides was to resort to the judicial tribunals of the State. One side in this contest had done so and had got a decision in its favor. It was not for him to inquire whether that decision was right or wrong. It was the duty of the Executive to see that the people of Louisiana did not get into a civil war and anarchy, and that he had done.

Mr. Sheldon said that Judge Durell had never passed on the question of the Governorship, as there was no controversy about it until today, when the inauguration of the Governor would take place.

Mr. Poland replied that the decision of Judge Durell was *prima facie* a decision in favor of one side. The President had done just exactly what was his duty by saying to the people of Louisiana that they should not get into civil war on that question, and that he would use the power of the Government to keep the peace there.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, after further debate, offered as a substitute for the resolution one referring the President's Message on the subject of Louisiana to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report whether any facts in the case require action on the part of Congress.

Mr. Garfield's resolution was adopted as a substitute for that offered by Mr. Sheldon.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AGAIN.

On the motion of Mr. Hibbard, of New-Hampshire, the rules were suspended, so as to allow the proposition offered by him today in regard to the Pacific Railroads to be in order as an amendment to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sargent moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer as an amendment to the same bill a proposition directing the Attorney-General to institute a suit in equity against the Pacific Railroad Companies to ascertain whether they are in default to the Government.

Without coming to a vote upon it the House, at 4:45 P. M., adjourned.

A Legislative Dead-Lock—A Chapter of Brooklyn Politics.

The Supervisors of Kings County have been trying ineffectually for two weeks to elect a President *pro tem.* On every ballot the vote stands, Supervisor Coe, of the Thirteenth Ward, 14; Supervisor Ryder, of Flatlands, 14, except that occasionally Supervisor Stillwell, of Gravesend, takes one vote from Ryder. The vote is strictly a party one; Coe, who is a Liberal Republican, receiving the support of the Democrats, and Ryder marshaling the Republican vote. Supervisors Harmon and Sheridan were the tellers. While the vote was being counted after one of the ballotings yesterday, Supervisor Richards, of the Twenty-second Ward, went forward to the table, where the tellers were counting, and essayed to supervise their work. His officiousness drew a mild remark of disapproval from Mr. Harmon, one of the tellers, whereupon Richards, in a low tone, commenced abusing Mr. Harmon, using, as Mr. Harmon said in his appeal to the chair, language "fit only to be used in a cock-pit." Richards then broke out in a loud voice, calling Mr. Harmon a "fraud." The Chair called the Supervisor to order, but Richards continued, crying out, "You're a fraud, Sir. I know right here that you are a fraud."

Various methods were at length proposed to solve the difficulty arising from the failure of the Board to elect a President pro tem. There were certain matters to be referred to the various permanent committees, and these committees could not exist until there was an appointing power, which is usually vested in the President pro tem. The matter, so far as concerned the permanent committees, was finally settled by the adoption of a resolution offered by Supervisor Fletcher, of the Eighteenth Ward, the purport of which, after a slight amendment, was to appoint a committee consisting of Supervisors John W. Coe and J. L. Ryder—the two candidates upon whom the dead-lock occurred—to make up the standing committees for the year 1873, and report them to the next meeting of the Board. The Board then proceeded to make some minor appointments. M. Clancey, the present Engineer of the Court-house and Jail, was reappointed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 13, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	39	Crude Turp., bbls	282
Beeswax, pks	2	Tar, bbls	162
Broom-corn, bales	58	Moss, bales	76
B. E. Peas, bags	29	Sugar, hhds	79
Flour, bbls	6,653	Molasses, bbls	2,085
Meal, bbls	300	Oil-cake, pks	464
Wheat, bushels	18,600	Oil, bbls	140
Corn, bushels	22,900	Beef, pks	215
Oats, bushels	22,800	Pork, pks	2,879
Malt, bushels	1,100	Cut-meats, pks	4,679
Barley, bushels	500	Lard, tcs	3,321
Peas, bushels	1,370	Dead Hogs, No	720
Seed, bags	372	Butter, pks	1,704
Copper, bbls	22	Cheese, pks	1,515
Cotton, bales	8,271	Tallow, pks	288
C. S. Oil, bbls	100	Grease, pks	222
Beans, bbls	297	Stearine, pks	38
Eggs, bbls	495	Rice, pks	70
Dried Fruit, pks	171	Pea-nuts, bags	979
Flax-seed, bags	197	Starch, pks	500
Hemp, bales	104	Tea, pks	1,138
Hides, No.	2,558	Tobacco, hhds	268
Hides, bdls	58	Tobacco, pks	1,426
Leather, sides	6,417	Wool, bales	159
Resin, bbls	7,760	Whisky, bbls	1,247
Spirits Turp., bbls	718		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the ship City of London, for Liverpool—75 hhds. Tallow, 2,205 bbls. Resin, 1,105 tcs. Lard, 30 bbls. Tallow, 779 bales Cotton, 7,250 Staves, 26 casks Stearine, 7,836 bushels Wheat, 1,007 bbls. Flour, 5 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer Niger, for Liverpool—2,480 bales Cotton.

By the brig Alma, for Bilboa—1,492 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Hurra, for Havre—52 pks. Tallow, 146 bbls. Tallow, 73 tcs. Tallow, 21 hhds. Tallow, 1,120 tcs. Lard, 90 bags Bones, 28 bags Hoofs, 25 bags Horns, 544 boxes Bacon, 2,690 Staves, 100 bags Bark, 70 firkins Lard, 4,330 lbs. Hoofs.

ASHES—Pots have been in limited demand at $8 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected and nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive and heavy at 33c.@34c. ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Have been moderately sought after at steady rates, with Common at $5 75; Jersey and North River, $7 25@$9 25; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia, $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been selling rather slowly, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in some demand on the steady basis of $1 60 for Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—In view of the favorable Rio telegram, today, holders of Rio and Santos were very firm, generally claiming an advance of ¼c. ⅌ lb., which operated against active dealings, though the inquiry for supplies was good on the basis of previous full rates. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bags Rio, by the *Merrimac*, 1,282 bags Santos, by the Antelope, and 4,200 bags Rio, by the Asteria, at Hampton Roads, on private terms. The stock in first hands here, this evening, is 51,667 bags. Other kinds strong and wanted, but generally very scarce, West India growths especially so. We quote invoices thus: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 16¼c.@16¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 16¼c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Native Ceylon, 16¾c.@18c.; San Domingo, 14¼c.@14¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been a very moderate movement noted for early delivery at essentially unaltered figures; sales, 1,326 bales, (of which 110 bales were to arrive,) including 574 bales to shippers, 425 bales to spinners, 227 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a restricted business was reported, with prices quoted off 1/8c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been made of 11,150 bales, (of which 3,700 bales on Saturday evening and 7,450 bales today) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19⅜c.; February, 19⅝c.@19 13-16c.; March, 20 1-16c.@20⅛c.; April, 20⅜c.; May, 20⅝c.; June, 21⅛c., ⅌ lb. The averages of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 19.78c.; February, 19.85c.; March, 20.18c.; April, 20.56c.; May, 20.93c.; June, 21.41c.; July, 21⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 8,271 bales, including 812 bales per rail, 2,576 bales from Norfolk, 1,804 bales from Charleston, 1,297 bales from Wilmington, 1,408 bales from New-Orleans, 374 bales from Newbern. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 27,851 bales, and thus far this week, 42,324 bales, against 39,903 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,904,957 bales, against 1,626,415 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅝	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Good Ordinary	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	19¼	19½	19¾	20
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
Middling	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛	21⅜
Good Middling	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛

FERTILIZERS—Have been in rather better request and quoted firm at from $61@$68 50 for Guano, West Coast, gold; $40 for Superphosphate of Lime, and $25 for dried and Ground S. C. Phosphates at $30@$35 for Ground Bone ⅌ 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a livelier inquiry noted for most kinds of State and Western Flour at steadier, and, in some instances, a shade stronger prices on lighter offerings of desirable grades of stock, especially of Superfine, shipping Extras, and trade and family Extras, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 15,800 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 20@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 10@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 45@$7 50; good to extra choice do., $7 50@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 10@$7 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 55, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$3 50@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 75@ 6 75
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 50
Extra State	7 10@ 8 00
Extra City, shipping brands	7 10@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 10@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 20@ 7 55
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 10@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60@10 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 50@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 50@13 00
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy	7 50@13 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand and held very firmly on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at from $6 15@$8 75 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $8 85@$12 50 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ⅌ bbl.... California and Oregon Flour has been more salable and quoted firm within the range of from $9 50@$10 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls., part to arrive....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 75@$6 50 for inferior to fancy, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in moderate request since our last, at $3 25@$3 50 for Yellow Western, $3 30@$3 50 for White do., and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 350 bbls....Bag Meal has been quiet at $1 17@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 60.... Oatmeal at $6 75@$8 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate request within the range of from $3 65@$3 85 for State, and $3 80@$3 90 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales, 400 bags.

FISH—The demand has been moderate for most kinds, with Dry Cod quoted at $5 25@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $10 50@$14; No. 3 do. at $7 25@$8 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 20c.@22c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely and held 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, in the instance of strictly prime samples. The advanced prices claimed, however, have been against active dealings, though more disposition has been manifested by buyers to purchase, mainly on export account, at a shade over Saturday's figures. Winter Wheat has been in light supply and quoted strong, but has been very quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,000 bushels at $1 57@$1 60 for ordinary No. 2 Chicago, in store and afloat, with $1 65½@$1 66 named as quotations for prime samples of No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, and $1 67@$1 68 asked for fair to strictly prime average do. in store; $1 67@$1 70 for Nos. 1 and 2 do., mixed, and No. 1 do., in store; $1 52@$1 56 for No. 3 Spring; $1 44@$1 50 for inferior Spring in odd lots; $1 82@$1 85 for Red, and $1 95 for Amber Western, the market closing in favor of holders, particularly of Spring, which attracted most attention....Corn has been comparatively slow of sale, yet without material change as to values. The principal holders have not been disposed to press supplies on the market at current rates. The export call has been restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at 65c.@65½c., chiefly at 65c., for Red Mixed Western, afloat; 63½c.@64½c. for fair ordinary to choice do., in store; 65c.@65½c. for new Mixed, and 67c.@67½c. for new Yellow Western, in lots....Rye has been inactive, the extreme prices claimed impeding operations; quotations nominally as before....Barley has been held with rather more confidence, with a somewhat livelier inquiry noted for the better grades of stock. Sales, 13,000 bushels Western within the range of $1@$1 02 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt quiet, but steady, at former figures....Feed in request at unaltered prices....New Oats have been offered with reserve and quoted firmer, on a moderate trade demand for sound lots. Sales have been reported of 46,000 bushels at 49c.@51c. for Mixed Western; 48c.@49½c. for Black do.; and 52c.@54c. for White. Old Oats held above the views of purchasers, and wholly nominal.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873 Jan. 13.	1873 Jan. 6.	1872. Jan. 15.
Wheat, bushels	1,177,259	1,2[illegible]9,695	3,539,405
Corn, bushels	4,743,981	5,140,529	868,797
Oats, bushels	1,267,[illegible]87	1,393,982	2,652,911
Barley, bushels	571,061	599,168	337,825
Rye, bushels	44,039	39,880	484,098
Peas, bushels	5,298	5,292	9,327
Malt, bushels	275,605	191,780	128,891
Grand total bushels	8,080,518	8,649,175	8,021,254

HAY AND STRAW—A fair average call has been noted for suitable supplies, prices of which have shown firmness on comparatively limited offerings. We quote Bale Hay at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 75 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at from 85c.@$1 30 for the range of qualities, Short and Long stock, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: American at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $195@$240 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10¾c.; Sisal, 8¾c.@8⅞c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@5c.; Jute Butts at 2 1-16c.@2¼c., currency, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very tame, since our last, but quoted as before as to values.

NAILS—Manufacturers have again reduced their prices 50c. ⅌ keg, in view of the recent break down of values of English Pig-iron, and the superabundance of cheap coals in the United States. At the modified rates, a fair inquiry prevails for supplies.

Cut, 10d.@60d. ⅌ 100 lbs	$5 00	Cut Spikes, all sizes	$5 25@6 ..
Cut, 8d.@9d.	5 25	Clinch	6 50@ 7 00
Cut, 6d.@7d.	5 50	Horse Shoes, forged, No. 10	
Cut, 4d.@5d.	5 75	to No. 5, ⅌ lb.	21@ 23
Cut, 3d.	6 50	Copper	45@ ..
Cut, 2d.@3d.	7 25		

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered with reserve and quoted firmer, on a fair inquiry, chiefly for export, with sales reported of 1,100 bbls. Strained, at $3 85; 700 bbls. good Strained and low No. 2, at $3 95; 700 bbls. low No. 2 at $4; and 315 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1, at $4 12½@$4 25, ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at the reduced figures; 100 bbls. Washington (35 gallons) sold at $3 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine held at 61½c., but inactive; 115 bbls. sold, in lots, at the quoted rate.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet, but steady, with Western quoted at $38 50, currency; City (from East India seed) at $38@$40, gold, ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, is held at 9¼c., with only 9c. reported bid; no business....Refined nominal at 23⅛c.@23¼c. for outside lots; Refined, in cases, quoted at 28½c....Creek figures $2 35@$2 45 on the Lower, and $2 30@$2 40 on the Upper Roads; and $2 50@$2 60 at Oil City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate jobbing demand at about steady rates; but otherwise very dull and nominal. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. New Mess at $12 80@$14; 30 bbls. old Mess at $12 50; 50 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14; and 200 bbls. Low Mess at $13 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in less request at from 5¼c.@7c. for City, and 5⅛c.@6c. for Western....Cut-meats have attracted less attention, yet have not varied much as to values, Pickled Hams having been quoted at 8c.@10¼c.; Shoulders at 5c.@5⅛c., and Bellies at 7¼c.@8¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c.@5⅛c.; Smoked Hams at 10½c.@12½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c., ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported of 20 boxes Bellies, 12 lbs., at 8c.; 31,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7½c.@8c.; 2,100 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9c.@9¼c.; 500 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 8½c.@9c.; 2,400 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 6¼c.@6½c.; 3,500 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@12c.; 250 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, March delivery, at 5⅛c., and 400 boxes do., Chicago delivery, early, at 4 1-16c....Bacon has been in less demand and less buoyant as to price, with sales reported of 50 boxes Short Rib at 7c.; 50 boxes No. 3 Long Clear at 6⅛c.; 100 boxes Long Clear and 100 boxes Short Clear, on private terms; 250 boxes Short Clear, early deliveries, in lots, part reported at 7¼c.; 250 boxes do., February, at 7¼c.; 500 boxes Long Clear, March, at 7c. And, for Chicago delivery, 250 boxes Short Rib and 250 boxes Long Clear, early, at 6⅛c.; 450 boxes Short Clear, early, at 6⅛c.; 250 boxes do., January, at 6⅛c., and 250 boxes do., February, at 6⅛c....Lard has been much less confidently dealt in, in view of the unfavorable Chicago reports and the consequent freer offerings of stock, with prices quoted about ⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower, though closing with rather more steadiness, especially for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 315 tcs. Western Steam, very good to prime, at 8c.@8⅛c.; 500 tcs. prime old do. at 8⅛c.; 650 tcs. City, in lots, at 7⅞c.@8⅛c., chiefly at 8c.; 350 tcs. No. 1 Western, and 150 tcs. No. 1 City, at 7⅜c.; and 300 tcs. choice City Refined at 8⅝c. ⅌ lb. And for forward delivery, here, 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, January deliveries, part at 8⅛c.; 1,000 tcs. do., February, on private terms, quoted with 8⅛c. asked and 8 3-16c. bid; 3,500 tcs. do., March, opening at 8 7-16c., selling down to 8 5-16c., and closing 8⅜c.; 3,500 tcs. do., April, at 8⅝c. And 1,250 tcs. Refined, February deliveries, on private terms, with best City quoted, same option, at 8⅝c. And for Chicago delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, March, on private terms, quoted at 7¾c. asked....Barreled Beef has been quoted steady, but very dull, at from $10@$12 for New Mess, and $13@$14 for New Extra do., ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef in some request, and quoted at $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess; and $28@$31 for Extra India Mess. Sales, 100 tcs. Prime Mess and India Mess on private terms....Of Beef Hams, 35 bbls. Texas sold at $30; and of Beef Tongues, 30 tcs. Texas at $25 ⅌ bbl.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs held with confidence, on a good inquiry for the better qualities of stock, within the previous range.

RICE—Has been very moderately inquired for, including Carolina, at $7 75@$8 50, the latter rate for choice; Patna, $7 25@$7 75; Rangoon, $6 75@$7, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair request within the range of 9c.@9¼c. for fair ordinary to choice. Sales, 1,050 bags, chiefly at 9¼c. for good, to 9½c. for choice. Flax and Timothy quoted steady, but dull. Calcutta Linseed firm, but quiet. We quote: Clover at 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $2@$2 10; Timothy, $3 25@$3 75, and Calcutta Linseed $2 52½@$2 55, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—There has been rather more call for stock at steady rates. We quote: Castile at 10c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c., ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have attracted more attention, chiefly from refiners, on a steady basis as to values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,068 hhds. and 3,208 boxes, including 540 hhds. common to about fair refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c.@9c.; 60 hhds Clarified St. Jago at 9⅛c.; 469 hhds. Demerara, 19 hhds. New-Orleans, and 1,842 boxes Centrifugal on private terms; 1,250 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8 7-16c.; and 116 boxes Clayed Havana at 9c.@10⅛c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 9c.; good do. at 9⅛c.; prime do. at 9⅜c.; refining Porto Rico, common to strictly prime, at 8⅛c.@9⅜c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to choice, 9¾c.@10⅛c., ⅌ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅜c.; Nos. 10 and 13 Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; Manila, in bags, 8⅛c.@9c. for superior to extra superior. Refined in demand and steady. Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated at 12⅛c.; A's, 11⅜c.@11⅝c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@11⅛c., ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Prime has been in very moderate stock, and held quite confidently, but has been less freely dealt in; sales have been reported since our last of 114,000 lbs. fair to prime at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., and 75 bbls. Western at 8⅛c., ⅌ lb. Other kinds dull, but steady.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought after within the former range of quotations; 500 half-chests Japan sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been again quoted lower, on more liberal offerings, and a restricted call for supplies, with sales reported of 300 bbls. at 94½c., and 100 bbls. at 94c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate demand prevailed for room, in the way of berth freights, chiefly for Grain, Cotton, and Provisions, at generally steady rates, though the Cotton figures, by steam, to Liverpool, were a shade weaker. The chartering movement has been comparatively light, but rates have been quoted essentially unchanged. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in less request....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 700 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7¾d.; 24,000 bushels Corn at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel; 1,800 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 100 hhds. Tallow and 200 bbls. Apples on private terms; also, a British ship, 1,071 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 423 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 9d.; a Russian bark, 672 tons, with about 4,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, on private terms; and a German bark, 300 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, also on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 32 boxes Bacon at 41s. ⅌ ton; 150 boxes Merchandise at 32s. 6d., measurement; and a small quantity of Barrel Staves at $15. ....For Bremen, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard at 40s. ⅌ ton.... For Hamburg, by sail, 350 tcs. Lard, and 500 boxes Bacon at 42s. 6d.@43s. 9d. ⅌ ton.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 100 boxes Bacon at 45s. ⅌ ton; and by steam, 300 boxes Extract Logwood at 40s....For Cadiz, a British brig, 159 tons, with equal to about 1,050 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 30c. ⅌ case....For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, 270 tons, from Portland and back, with Molasses and Sugar, at $4 75 and 32c., and another schooner, 305 tons, from St. John and back, with Molasses at $3 25....For Savannah, a schooner, with Hay, from Portland, at $7; another for Wilmington, and another for Baltimore, with do., from do., at $6 ⅌ ton....For Boston, a schooner, with resawed Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $12; four schooners, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $4@$4 25; and another, from New-York, at $3.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 13, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon, only 3 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards. These were State Steers, and the weights and prices were not quoted. On Sunday and Monday forenoons, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in Beeves was firm on a light run; the advance in rates was due to a scarcity of Beeves, and not to any improvement in quality. Prices ranged from 10¼c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 to 9¼ cwt., on 56 to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows continue firm, from $40@$75 ⅌ head, the quality barely medium. Milk-fed Veals are very scarce; prices from 8c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves from $5@$6 50 ⅌ head. Sheep are firm, although the quality is not as good as it recently has been; prices from 6¼c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs sold from 4⅞c.@5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; City-dressed, from 5⅛c.@7c. ⅌ lb.; Western-dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

T. Wheeler sold for self 125 Illinois Steers from 12c.@15c. ⅌ lb., quality medium, with a nice top, weights from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt. G. W. Vail sold for self 50 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 12c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 9 cwt. H. M. Valentine sold for self 16 good Illinois Steers at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 73 good Indiana Steers from 12¾c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for M. B. Doty, 152 nice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gellis sold for self 160 Ohio Steers, fair cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.; 67 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10¾c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt.; 15 fair Indiana Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ cwt. S. Healy sold for self 22 fair Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. Glover sold for self 18 good Ohio Steers, from 14c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. strong. W. Thompson sold for self 16 Cherokee Steers, from 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb.; weight 6 cwt. strong; 23 choice Ohio Steers, part from 13½c.@15c. ⅌ lb., part from $125@$135@$155 ⅌ head, weights from 9 cwt. to 9½ cwt.; 294 Ohio Steers, generally nice Cattle, from 12c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7½ cwt. to 8 cwt.; 147 fair Illinois Steers, from 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt.; 1 Illinois Heifer at $90.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, P. Kirby sold 120 Sheep, weight 17,230 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 162 Sheep, weight 14,440 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 191 Sheep, weight 16,160 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 61 Sheep, weight 5,320 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 446 Sheep, weight 41,280 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 139 Sheep, weight 11,490 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 44 Sheep, weight 5,710 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. Same firm sold during past week 6,051 Sheep for $44,425 47, average ⅌ head $6 [illegible].

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 137 Sheep, weight 14,610 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 105 Sheep, weight 8,930 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight 16,280 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. Same firm sold during past week 4,265 Sheep, average $6 51 ⅌ head. Lerch & Barnes sold 190 Ohio Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 522 Michigan Sheep, weight 51,[illegible] lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 152 Canada Sheep, weight 15,[illegible] lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 485 Canada Sheep, weight 51,250 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Jan. 13, 1873: 1,722 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 294 Veals, 254 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Jan. 13, 1873: 4,531 Sheep, 71 Cows, 136 Calves, 21 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 13, 1873: 19,942 Hogs, 4,397 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Jan. 11, 1873: 2,643 head of horned Cattle, 5,797 Sheep, 7,468 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Beeves dull this week, without decided change; extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, $7 50@$8; fair to good, $6@$7; common, $4@$5 50 ⅌ cwt. Sheep in fair demand at 5c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. Hogs firmly held at $6 25@$6 62. Sales—2,100 Beeves, 9,000 Sheep, 5,000 Hogs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened dull, but closed active and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 20¼ spot, $1 22 February; No. 1 Spring, nominal; No. 3 Spring, $1 05½@$1 06; Rejected, 92c.@95c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30¼c. spot, 30⅞c.@31c. February; Rejected, 28c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 25½c.@25¾c.; Rejected, 21½c.@22c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2 at 67½c.@68c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 67¼c.@67¾c.; No. 3 at 55c.@56c. Provisions quiet and weak, but holders not offering very freely. Pork lower, more particularly for future sales; spot, $11 80; March, $12 05@$12 10. Lard declined ⅛c.; sales at 7⅛c. spot; $7 40@$7 45 March. Meats a shade easier; Green Hams, 16 lb. averages, sold at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; 17 lb. averages, 7c.; Long and Short Clear Middles, for February, 6⅛c., packed. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and lower; sales at $4 80@$4 90 for heavy; $4 60@$4 62½ for light. Whisky steady at 89c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 25½; No. 3 Fall, $1 77. Corn firm but slow; No. 2 Mixed, 31½c.@32c. at East St. Louis on the track, 33c. in elevator. Oats easier; No. 2, 28c. in elevator; 29c.@30c. in warehouse. Barley quiet; Iowa Spring, 60c.@80c. Rye firm; No. 2, 75c.@76c. Whisky quiet at 90c. Pork dull at $12. Dry-salted Meats active for future delivery; Loose Shoulders, 4c., buyer February; Clear Rib Sides, 6c., buyer February, at Quincy, Ill.; packed lots of Shoulders at 4⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c.@6½c. Bacon in good demand for future delivery; Clear Sides, 7½c.@7⅝c., March, jobbing lots at 5⅛c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Sides. Lard higher; prime steam, 7⅛c., seller and buyer February. Live Hogs firm at $3 90@$4 25, mostly at $3 95@$4 10. Cattle easier at $4 50@$6 for fair to choice fat natives. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—Grain in store—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 246,706 bushels Corn, 87,[illegible] bushels Oats, 330,082 bushels Barley, 12,287 bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Peas, 10,732 bushels Barley Malt. Imports—2,700 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments from Elevators—46,357 bushels Wheat, 45,500 bushels Corn, 22,400 bushels Oats, 5,700 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 52; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 43@$1 45; White Michigan, $1 80@$2; White Canada Winter, $1 80@$1 95; Red Winter, $1 75@$1 80. Corn firm; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 53c. Oats nominal; Western No. 2, 40c., Toledo No. 2, 42c. Barley quiet; Canada, 90c.@95c.; Western No. 2, 85c.@90c.; State Two-rowed, 77c.@78c.; Four-rowed, 90c. Rye held at 90c. Barley-malt—Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Other articles unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Flour firmer; Treble, $7 50@$8; Family, $10@$10 75. Corn firm; Yellow and White, 64c.@65c. Oats—Supply light and demand moderate at 48c.@50c. Bran scarce at $1 25. Hay firm; prime $28c.@$30c.; choice, 40c. Pork dull; new Mess, 13¾c. Dry-salted Meats scarce; only retailing. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5½c.; Clear Rib, 9c.; Clear Side, 10¼c. Hams, 16c.@17½c. Lard quiet. Tierce, 8c.@8¼c.; Keg, 9¼c.@9½c. Sugar in fair demand; inferior, 5½c.@6¼c.; common, 6¾c.@7¼c.; fair to fully fair, 7½c.@8½c.; prime, 9c.@9½c. Molasses in active demand; fair to choice, 53c.@60c. Whisky active; Louisiana, 92c.; no Western in market. Coffee firmer at 16¼c.@19¼c. Exchange—Sterling, 121⅛; New-York Sight, ⅛ discount. Gold, 112⅛.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and advanced to $1 65@$1 68. Other grains unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions dull and easier. Pork nominally, $12 75@$13. Lard easier; steam, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; kettle, 7⅜c. Bulk Meats dull; nominally unchanged. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Green Meats easier; Shoulders, 3⅞c.; Hams, 7c.@9c., for 20 to 14 pound averages. Live Hogs dull; buyers and sellers apart; quoted $4 10@$4 25; receipts, 11,000. Whisky firm at 89c.@90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 nominal at $32 50. Clover-seed sells at $9 50@$10; Timothy at $3 75; Flaxseed, $2 08. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5; extras, $6@$6 50; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $7 75@$8 75; Winter Wheat do., $8 25@$9; Fancy $9 50@$11. Wheat dull; Red at $1 95@$2; Amber, $2 08; White, $2 05@$2 10. Rye steady at 93c.@95c. Corn steady; New Yellow, 62c. Oats quiet; White, 50c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 47c.@49c. Coffee firmer; Rio 16¼c.@18¾c., gold. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 14¾c.@15c.; Refined, 26c.@27c. Whisky in limited request at 93c.

OSWEGO, Jan. 13.—Flour steady; sales 1,500 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White Winter; $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 65; 4,000 bushels ditto on private terms. Corn dull at 61c. Barley firm; Bay Quinte held at $1 08@$1 09. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 75c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13.—Flour in good demand and firm; Extra Family, $6 75; A No. 1, $7 75; Fancy, $8 75. Grain firm and unchanged. Live Hogs firm at $4@$4 10; receipts, 4,000. Pork held at $12 50@$12 75 for round lots. Bacon in fair demand and steady; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅜c., packed. Bulk Meats active, firm, and higher; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c.@6½c. for round lots, loose, ⅛c. higher packed. Hams steady; Dry-salted, 12c.; Sugar-cured, 12¾c.@13. Lard steady at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; prime Steam, 7⅜c. Whisky firm at 90c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Wheat quiet and firm. Rye steady at 90c.@93c. for Western and State. Corn nominal at 65c.@65½c. Barley in steady demand at full prices; sales, 9,300 bushels No. 2 Chicago, in store, at $1; 5 cars No. 2 Canada, to arrive, at $1 05; and 3 cars No. 2 two-rowed State, on spot, at 80c. Nothing doing in Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 23 for No. 1; $1 21¼ for No. 2. Oats dull and nominal at 26½c. for No. 2. Corn quiet and unchanged at 33c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and scarce at 67½c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 70c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments light.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Cotton active and firm; Good Ordinary, 18c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; Middling, 19⅛c.@19½c.; net receipts, 11,282 bales; gross receipts, 12,342 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,532 bales; to the Continent, 2,318 bales; coastwise, 2,222 bales; sales, 250 bales; last evening, 6,700 bales; stock, 165,213 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 70; sales of No. 2 Red at $1 65. Corn steady; High Mixed held at 46c.; Low Mixed, 45c. Oats quiet at 37c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum dull and heavy; Standard White in car lots, held at 21c.@21½c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 13.—Flour steady at $6@$10 25. Corn in fair demand and higher at 57c. Oats active and higher at 45c. Bulk Meats firm at 4¼c. for Shoulders; 6¼c.@6⅜c. for Sides. Lard firm at 8¼c.@9¼c.

GALVESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton weak; Good Ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 1,695 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,227 bales; to the Continent, 1,307 bales; coastwise, 1,113 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 74,477 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19⅝c.; net receipts, 2,024 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 214 bales; coastwise, 3,032 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 41,138 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 4,964 bales; shipments, 3,356 bales; stock, 38,166 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 954 bales; sales, 535 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 13—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 48⅛.

1½ P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93¼. Erie Railway Shares, 48⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 47⅞.

PARIS, Jan. 13, A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 2c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and easier; the sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 36s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Beef, 95s. ⅌ tierce for New Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet and easier. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, of the sales 7,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston December and January at 9⅞d. Trade reports—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 12th inst. since the last report have been 21,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 13—Evening.—Linseed-oil at £32 10s. ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 45s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 13.—Petroleum, 52f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible] Western Union....83¼	200 Bos., H. & Erie....8½
[illegible] do....83¼	200 do....b3. 8½
[illegible] do....83½	200 do....8½
[illegible] do....83¼	100 do....c. 8½
[illegible] do....83¼	1200 Union Pacific....36
[illegible] do....c. 83¼	200 do....35¾
[illegible] do....83¼	1000 do....35½
[illegible] Pacific Mail....71¾	100 do....c. 35¾
[illegible] do....71	300 do....35⅞
[illegible] do....c. 70⅞	300 do....36
1200 do....71	400 Rock Island....109¾
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 102	800 do....110⅛
[illegible] do....101⅞	100 do....110⅛
1000 do....102	100 do....110⅛
[illegible] do....b3. 102	500 do....c. 110⅛
[illegible] do....c. 102	800 do....110
[illegible] do....s3. 102	200 do....110⅛
[illegible] do....102	100 do....110⅛
[illegible] St. Paul....51⅞	100 do....110⅛
[illegible] do....s3. 51⅞	200 Ohio & Miss....46
1200 Erie Railroad....59	100 do....46⅛
[illegible] do....58⅞	200 do....46⅛
[illegible] do....59⅛	100 do....46⅛
[illegible] do....59	200 do....46⅛
[illegible] do....58⅞	300 do....46⅛
1000 do....59	1600 do....46⅛
200 do....59⅛	300 do....s3. 46⅛
200 do....59⅛	800 do....b10. 46⅛
200 do....c. 58⅞	200 do....46⅛
500 do....59⅛	300 do....46⅛
[illegible] do....58⅞	300 do....46⅛
700 do....58⅞	400 C., C. & I. C....38⅛
[illegible] do....59	300 do....38⅞
[illegible] Lake Shore....92⅛	700 do....38⅞
[illegible] do....92⅛	
1200 Erie Railroad....58⅞	500 C., C. & I. C....38⅛
200 do....58⅞	100 do....b3. 38⅛
400 do....58⅞	300 do....b5. 38⅛
500 do....58⅞	700 do....38⅞
1000 do....58⅞	300 do....38⅛
100 do....b3. 58⅞	500 do....38⅛
900 N. Y. C. & Hud....102	300 do....b5. 38⅞
200 do....102⅛	200 Ohio & Miss....46⅛
400 do....102⅛	500 do....46⅛
1100 do....102⅛	300 do....46⅛
900 do....102	500 do....s3. 46⅛
500 do....102⅛	500 do....46⅛
100 do....b3. 102⅛	100 do....46⅛
400 do....102⅛	100 do....s3. 46⅛
300 do....102⅛	1000 do....46⅛
500 do....102⅛	500 do....46⅛
1500 do....102⅛	200 do....b3. 47
100 do....s3. 102⅛	200 do....47
200 do....102⅛	600 do....46⅞
400 Rock Island....111	500 do....46⅞
200 do....110⅞	700 do....46⅞
100 St. Paul Pref....77	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....114¼.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, old....80½	100 Mar. L.&M. Pf. b60. 29
[illegible] Va. 6s, Con....55¼	100 N Cen. Coal. b.c.s3. 46¾
[illegible] S. C. 6s n. Jan. & July....21½	100 Am. Mer. U. Ex....69¾
	100 do....69¾
1,000 Missouri 6s....93	5 do....70
1,000 Alabama 8s....88⅛	15 Adams Express....95
7,000 N. Y. State 7s, B'ty Loan, R....105	100 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 90½
	20 do....90½
2,000 Brook. & W. L....38	200 Erie Railroad....58⅞
1,000 N. Y. S. G. L., '87....115	200 do. bet. call. c. 58⅞
2,000 Erie 1st M....101⅛	200 do....58⅞
[illegible] Harlem 1st....100	100 do....58⅞
[illegible] Alb. & S. 2d....95	200 do....58⅞
[illegible] C. Pa. St. Aid B....110	1000 do....58⅞
[illegible] H. S. Con. Reg....96	200 do....b3. 58⅞
[illegible] H. & St Jo 8s....96	200 do....58⅞
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 100½	500 do....58⅞
[illegible] P., Ft W. & C. 3d....96	100 L. S. & M. S. b.c.s. 92⅛
[illegible] Ohio & M. C. S. F....92⅛	200 do....92
[illegible] Ohio & Miss. 2d....85	200 do....92⅛
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s....99⅛	200 do....s3. 92⅛
[illegible] C. Pa. R. R. 1st....85⅞	1100 do....92⅛
[illegible] do....85⅞	700 do....b3. 92
5,000 do....85⅞	200 do....c. 92⅛
[illegible] do....85	200 do....92⅛
[illegible] do. bet. call....85	400 do....b3. 92⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G....75⅞	200 do....92⅛
2,000 do....75⅛	200 do....92⅛
[illegible] do....75	100 do....92⅛
4,000 do....74⅞	100 Union Pacific....35⅞
[illegible] Un. Pac. 10s, Inc....75	100 do. bet. call....36⅛
2,000 do....74⅞	200 do....35⅞
2,000 do....74⅞	200 do....35⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. Con....92	3400 do....35⅞
1,000 do....97⅞	200 do....c. 35⅞
1,000 West. U. Tel....86⅛	100 do....35⅞
5,000 L., B. & M. 1st....87⅛	200 do....35⅞
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d....80	200 do....35⅞
5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st....101⅛	200 do....34⅞
5 Metropolitan Bk....135	100 do....34⅞
10 Park Bank....145	400 Tel. W. & W. b. c. 73⅞
5 Central Nat. Bk....99	100 do....c. 73⅞
40 Fourth Nat. Bk....110	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 87⅞
[illegible] Md. Coal Co....29	5 N. Jersey Central. 101
[illegible] American Coal....56	200 Chi. & R. Island....110⅞
[illegible] West. U. Tel....b.c. 83⅞	200 do....110⅞
[illegible] do....83⅛	200 do....111
[illegible] do....c. 83⅛	500 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....83⅛	400 do. b. c....b3. 111⅛
[illegible] do....83⅞	700 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....84	400 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....84	100 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	200 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	400 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	100 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....c. 84⅛	200 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....b3. 84⅛	300 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	200 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	1000 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	200 do....111⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	500 do....110⅞
[illegible] do....84⅛	100 Bos., H. & E....b. c. 8½
[illegible] do....84⅛	400 do....b3. 8⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	600 do....8½
[illegible] do....s3. 84⅛	100 do....8⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	100 do....8⅛
[illegible] do....c. 84⅛	400 do....8⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	200 Ohio & Miss....b.c. 46½
[illegible] do....84⅛	300 do....46⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	1400 do....46⅛
70 Wells-Fargo Ex....[illegible]	100 do....46⅛
[illegible] P. M. S.S. Co., b.c. 71⅞	100 Mil. & St. Paul. c. 51⅞
[illegible] do....71⅞	100 do. bet. call. 51⅞
[illegible] do....71⅞	300 do....51⅞
[illegible] do....71⅞	100 M. & St. P. Pref....77
[illegible] do....71⅞	100 H. & St. Jo. b.c. 45
[illegible] do....71⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd. 95
[illegible] do....71⅞	100 Del., Lack. & W....94⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud....102	200 do....94⅞
[illegible] do. bet. call. 102	1000 do. bet. call. 94⅞
[illegible] do....102	100 Mor. & Essex b. c. 92
[illegible] do....102	14 N. Y., N. H. & H....141
[illegible] do....102⅛	100 St. L. K. C. & N. Pf....[illegible]
[illegible] do....s3. 102⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. b.c. b3. 38
[illegible] do....102⅛	500 do....38
[illegible] do....102⅛	800 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....102⅛	200 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....102⅛	300 do....c. 38⅛
[illegible] do....102⅛	600 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....b3. 102⅛	200 do....b3. 38⅛
[illegible] do....102⅛	300 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....102⅛	300 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....102⅛	500 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....b3. 102⅛	600 do....b3. 38⅛
[illegible] do....102⅛	100 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....c. 102⅛	1100 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....102⅛	200 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....102⅛	200 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....c. 102⅛	1200 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....102⅛	500 do....c. 38⅛
50 Erie Pref....b.c. 75	300 do....38⅞
60 Mich. Central....104	1200 do....38⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 116	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....114⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 112⅛	500 do....114⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New....s3. 113⅛	1,000 do....114⅛
	2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C....110⅛
2,500 do....113⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s Cur....112⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 114⅛	11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 114⅛
2,000 do....114⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

[illegible] New Central Coal. 46⅞	400 Union Pacific R....34⅞
[illegible] Maryland Coal....29	200 do....34⅞
[illegible] Western Union. c. 84⅛	200 do....34⅞
[illegible] do....84⅛	1200 do....34⅞
[illegible] do....84⅛	400 do....34⅞
[illegible] do....b3. 84⅛	200 do....b3. 34⅞
[illegible] do....84⅛	200 do....34⅞
[illegible] Pacific Mail. u.r.c. 71⅞	400 do....34⅞
[illegible] do....s3. 71⅞	200 do....34⅞
[illegible] do....71⅞	400 do....34⅞
[illegible] do....s3. 71⅞	200 do....34⅞
[illegible] do....71	100 do....34⅞
[illegible] do....71⅞	100 do....34⅞
[illegible] do....71⅞	200 do....b3. 34⅞
[illegible] do....71⅞	200 do....34⅞
[illegible] Erie Railroad....58⅞	200 do....35
[illegible] do....58⅞	200 do....35⅛
[illegible] do....58⅞	400 do....34⅞
[illegible] do....b10. 58⅞	1200 N. Y. C. & Hud....102
[illegible] do....b3. 58⅞	100 do....101⅞
[illegible] do....58⅞	100 Lake Shore R....c. 92⅛
[illegible] do....58⅞	100 do....92⅛
[illegible] do....s3. 58⅞	300 do....s3. 92⅛
[illegible] do....58⅞	100 do....92⅛
[illegible] do....58⅞	100 do....92⅛
[illegible] Bos., H. & Erie. b10. 8½	200 Ohio & Miss. R. s3. [illegible]
[illegible] do....b3. 8½	100 do....46⅛
[illegible] Rock Island R....110⅞	100 do....46⅛
[illegible] do....110⅞	100 do....c. 46⅛
[illegible] do....110⅞	100 do....46⅛
[illegible] do....110⅞	100 do....b3. 46⅛
[illegible] do....110⅞	200 do....46⅛
[illegible] do....110⅞	100 C., C. & I. C....c. 38⅛
[illegible] St. Paul R....51⅞	300 do....38⅛
[illegible] do....51⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, old....80⅛	20 N. Y. C. & H. R....102⅛
5,000 do. new....80⅛	300 do....b.c. s3. 101⅞
10,000 Va. 6s, con....55⅛	500 do....b3. 102
1,000 S. C. 6s, new, J. & J....22	700 do....101⅞
	200 do....s3. 101⅞
10,000 Un. Pacific 1st....85⅞	200 do....101⅞
10,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G....74⅞	100 do....b3. 101⅞
5,000 do....74⅞	100 do....102
2,000 C.&R.I. & P. 7s. 100⅛	200 do....101⅞
4,000 Mich. So. 2d....98⅞	100 do....c. 101⅞
1,000 No. Mo. 1st M....91	200 do....101⅞
10,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc....73⅞	500 do....101⅞
5,000 do....2d call. 73	25 do....101⅞
77 Bk. No. Am....s10. 103	50 do....101⅞
100 Maryland Coal Co. 29	100 do....101⅞
200 N. Cen. Coal....b.c. 46⅛	100 do....101⅞
200 Pacific Mail....b.c. 71⅞	600 do....101⅞
200 do....71⅞	1200 do....101⅞
[illegible] do....71⅞	200 do....b3. 101⅞
1000 do....71⅞	100 do....101⅞
500 do....71⅞	200 Harlem Railroad....115
300 do....71⅞	100 L. Sh. & M. So....92⅛
300 do....71⅞	16 do....92⅛
200 do....71⅞	500 do....92⅛
100 Atlantic Mail....b.c. 13⅛	500 do....b.c.c. 92⅛
200 West. Un. Tel....c. 84⅛	200 do....92⅛
[illegible] do....b.s3. 84⅛	300 do....s3. 92⅛
[illegible] do....84⅛	500 do....b3. 92⅛
700 do....84⅛	400 Un. Pacific R....34⅞
200 do....84⅛	1000 do....34⅞
1500 do....83⅞	200 do....34⅞
200 do....83⅞	500 C. & R. I. R....b.c. 111
400 do....83⅞	100 do....110⅞
400 do....83⅞	500 Erie Railroad....58⅞
400 do....83⅞	100 do....b.c. 58⅞
200 do....83⅞	200 do....s3. 58⅞
300 do....84	100 do....58⅞
200 do....84⅛	700 do....58⅞
1200 do....84⅛	300 do....58⅞
100 Mariposa L. & M. 17⅞	100 do....58⅞
100 U. S. Ex....79⅞	100 do....c. 58⅞
100 B., H. & E....b.c. 8⅛	100 do....58⅞
200 do....8⅛	500 do....58⅞
200 do....8⅛	300 do....58⅞
100 O. & Miss....b.c.s3. 46⅛	800 do....58⅞
100 do....46⅛	500 do....58⅞
10 Morris & Essex R. 90	500 do....58⅞
500 Col., C. & I. C. b.c. 38⅛	300 do....58⅞
200 do....b.c. 38⅛	100 do....58⅞
200 do....c. 38⅛	100 do....58⅞
300 do....38⅞	50 Mich Cen. R....b.c. 105
300 do....38⅞	200 N. J. Central R....101

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$14,000 Union Pac. 1st. 85⅞	200 Lake Shore....92⅛
6,000 Union Pac. L.G. 74	50 do....93
3,000 Union Pac. Inc. 73	1600 do....92⅛
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 42⅛	600 do....b3. 92⅛
200 Pacific Mail....71⅞	200 do....92⅛
300 do....71⅞	200 do....92⅛
200 do....71⅞	700 do....92⅛
300 do....71⅞	500 do....92⅛
100 do....71⅞	200 do....b3. 92⅛
300 Harlem Railroad. 115	400 do....s3. 92⅛
200 Western Union....84⅛	200 do....92⅛
200 do....84⅛	300 North-western Pf. 87⅛
300 do....84⅛	300 Union Pacific....34⅞
100 do....b3. 84⅛	2000 do....34⅞
300 do....84⅛	200 do....35⅛
700 do....84⅛	1000 do....35⅛
300 do....84⅛	200 do....35⅛
300 do....b3. 84⅛	200 do....34⅞
100 do....84⅛	500 do....34⅞
1800 do....84⅛	200 do....34⅞
200 do....84⅛	300 do....34⅞
100 do....s3. 84⅛	1500 do....34⅞
600 do....84⅛	1700 do....34⅞
300 do....84⅛	100 do....34⅞
700 do....84⅛	500 do....34⅞
200 do....84⅛	300 do....34
200 do....83⅞	1400 do....34⅞
100 do....84⅛	1300 do....34⅞
500 do....84⅛	500 Bost., H. & E....b3. 8⅛
1700 do....84⅛	100 do....8⅛
800 Erie Railroad....58⅞	100 do....b10. 8⅛
200 do....58⅞	100 do....8⅛
2100 do....58⅞	100 do....b10. 8⅛
200 do....s60. 57⅞	400 do....8⅛

MONDAY, Jan 13—P. M.

The Wall-street markets today are rather weaker on Gold, lower on Exchange, and cheaper for Money. The sales of Gold are mostly 112½ ₽ cent. The export demand for the steamers of the present week is checked by a larger offering of standard Exchange on London, at 109½ ₽ cent. A leading house sold £100,000 at this rate early in the day, allowing a sixteenth Brokerage. The market later in the day was steadier at 109½@109¾ ₽ cent. The direct Shipments of Cotton to Foreign markets from the Southern ports last week have made a better supply of Merchant Bills, and the prospect is that the receipts and exports this week will be very large. The estimates of the crop begin to be increased, owing to free receipts at New-Orleans.

The Stock Brokers, as a rule, are not paying over 7 ₽ cent. Currency Interest for Money today. Some balances have been left with the great dealers in the Public Funds as cheap as 6 ₽ cent.

In the Stock Market the Public Funds of the United States are barely steady at Saturday's prices. The weakness in Exchange affects the orders for 5-20s and the 5 ₽ cent. Bonds for Europe. In the Railroad Mortgages the orders to sell Union Pacifics were renewed to a partial extent this morning, and the First Mortgage returned from 85½ to 85 ₽ cent. The Common Stock of the Company was also weak, sales at 35½@35@34½ ₽ cent. The speculation in New-York Central started off 1@1½ ₽ cent. lower than at the close on Saturday, while Western Telegraph took another upward turn to 84½ ₽ cent. on large transactions. There was also a bullish turn given to Rock Island Stock, which sold up to 111½ ₽ cent. The movement in C., C. and Indiana Central continued strong. Pacific Mail showed more steadiness, and Lake Shore was stronger than at the close of last week. The price of Erie Stock was exceptionally weak both here and in London. The general speculation at and after the Second Board reflected a firmer tone in response to the easier look of the Money Market, and reports of a better feeling in some of the American Railway Bonds at Frankfort. The price of Erie continued the exception to the temper of the general market.

At the close of Bank hours, the Brokers borrowed Money as cheap as 6 ₽ cent, and the ease in supply appeared to take more reliable form than at any time since the New Year.

The speculation at the Stock Exchange left off as follows, as compared with the last prices of Saturday. It was stated on the Exchange that the 60,000 shares new Stock of the Rock Island Road (notified thirty days ago) are to be sold at the Board on Wednesday next:

Closing Quotations—Jan. 13.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114½	114½
American Gold	112½	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103½	102½
Chicago and Rock Island	109½	110½
North-west Common	81	81
Pacific Mail	71½	71½
St. Paul Preferred	77	77
St. Paul Common	52½	51½
Ohio and Mississippi	46½	46½
Western Union Telegraph	83½	84½
Erie	59½	58½
Union Pacific	36½	34½
Lake Shore	92½	92½
C. C. and Indiana Central	38½	38½
Toledo and Wabash	73½	73½
North-west Preferred	87	87
Hannibal and St. Joseph	47½	46½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

Gold receipts	$501,677 49
Gold payments	487,382 86
Gold balance	37,480,655 45
Currency receipts	651,837 93
Currency payments	2,664,620 75
Currency balance	20,673,773 71
Customs	434,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81....115⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65....113⅛
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81....116	5-20 reg., '67....114⅛
5-20 reg., '62....113⅛	5-20 coup., '67....114⅛
5-20 coup., '62....113⅛	5-20 reg., '68....114⅛
5-20 reg., '64....113⅛	5-20 coup., '68....114⅛
5-20 coup., '64....113⅛	10-40 reg....110⅛
5-20 reg., '65....114	10-40 coup....110⅛
5-20 coup., '65....114⅛	5s coup., '81....112⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65....113⅛	6s Currency....112⅛

The following bids were made, at the Exchange Board today, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....90	D., L. & W. 7s., Conv. 97⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D. 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n....87	Tol. & W. 2d....82⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv., '76. 100⅛	Great W. 1st, '88....96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76....100⅛	Great W. 2d, '93....87⅛
Erie 2d, 7s, '79....99	Galena & Chi. 2d....96⅛
Erie 3d, 7s, '83....97	Chi., R. I. & Pac....100⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80....94	Morris & Essex 1st....104⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88....93⅛	Morris & Essex 2d....98⅛
Long Dock Bonds....92	N. J. Cen. 1st, new....104⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93	N. J. So. 1st, 7s....72
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85. 102⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st. 103⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d....95
Harlem 1st, 7s....100⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d....94⅛
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds....98	P., F. W. & C. S'g. eq. bs. 100
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds....94⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d....100
Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st....107⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....97
Mich. So. 7s. 2d....98⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th....88
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7s. 101⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F....98
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....99⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st....100⅛
Cleve. & Tol. new bds. 94	Chi. & Alton Income. 95
Clev., P. & A. old bds. 97	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.. 92
Clev., P. & A. new bds. 96	Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 91
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds. 97⅛	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons. 84⅛
Buff. & Erie new bds. 95	Dub. & S. City 1st....90
Lake Sh. Div. bds....93⅛	Penn. 1st, Conv....95
Pac. 7s. guar. by Mo.. 93	St. L. & Iron M. 1st....98⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold bds....99⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s. 103⅛
Cen. P. St. Aid bds....110	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.. 93⅛
Western Pacific bds.. 89⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st....90⅛
Un. Pac. 1st M. bds.. 85⅛	Mil. & St. P., Ia. Div. 86⅛
Un. Pac. Income 10s.. 74⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d....84
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75....103	Mar. & Cin. 1st....91
Chi. & N. W. S. F....101⅛	C., C. & I. C. 1st....89
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds. 91⅛	C., C. & I. C. 2d....74
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. 91⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....99
Chi. & N. W. 1st M....98⅛	Bost., H. & E. 1st, 7s. 43⅛
H. & St. Jo. Ld. Gts. 100	Bost., H. & E. Guar.. 60⅛
H. & St. Jo. Conv....92	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 79⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st....97⅛	B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, gu. 88

We are requested to call the attention of investors and other buyers of Railway Mortgages to the advertisement of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-street, of the First Mortgages, (7 ₽ cent. Gold,) of the International Road of Texas, of which Mr. John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, and Mr. W. H. Osborn are the Trustees. The line runs in close connection with the Houston and Great Northern Road, of which Mr. Moses Taylor and Mr. W. E. Dodge are the Trustees. The consolidation interest embraces over 400 miles of first-class Railway. The International has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile from the State of Texas, and the Houston and Texas a subsidy of sixteen sections of land to the mile. Other particulars will be afforded by Messrs. Kennedy.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended Dec. 24, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,192,759	Increase	£7,293
Public deposits	10,453,541	Increase	210,713
Other deposits	17,038,812	Decrease	405,839
Government securities	13,275,289	No alteration.	
Other securities	18,692,130	Increase	727,691
Notes unemployed	12,044,900	Decrease	775,415

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,040,080, being an increase of £[illegible]; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,666,857, showing a decrease of £177,635, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	As Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£23,666,857	£24,914,822
Reserve	13,626,777	15,287,992
Notes in circulation	25,040,080	24,626,830
Rate of discount	5 ₽ cent.	3 ₽ cent.
Consols	91⅞	92⅞
French Rentes	53f. 10c.	55f. 57c.

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ₽ cent.* payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000 they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 89¾ to 90. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST JANUARY COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Financial Agents of the Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,

No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Louisville City 7s, currency.

St. Louis Water Loan, 6 per cent., gold.

Interest payable in New-York.

For sale by

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

$150,000 ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Seven per cent. interest, payable January and July. The guarantee of principal and interest by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company indorsed on each bond. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

Contagious Diseases.

Dr. E. H. Janes furnishes the following statement of contagious diseases in this City for the past two weeks:

Week Ending Jan. 4—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid, 3; scarlet fever, 55; measles, 12; Diphtheria, 24; small-pox, 28.

Week Ending Jan. 11—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid, 3; scarlet fever, 50; measles, 18; diphtheria, 24; small-pox, 25.

Increase—Measles, 6.

Decrease—Typhus fever, 1; scarlet fever, 5; small-pox, 3.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following is a list of the first 100 causes on the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for the year 1873. The Court reconvened for the hearing of arguments on Monday, Jan. 20, 1873, at the Capitol in the City of Albany:

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 2.—1, Stears vs. Cook, impleaded; 2, Livingstone vs. Greene, et. al.; 3, Howland by Jaques, spe., Gam. vs. Taylor, &c.; 4, Allen vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; 5, American Bible Society vs. Knox et al.; 6, Gilbert, Executor, vs. Knox et al., 7, Kelly vs. Kelly et al.; 8, Rogers et al. vs. Wheeler et al.; 9, United States of America vs. Fox et al.

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 3.—10, Kingsbury, Administrator, &c., vs. Randall et al.; 11, National Life Insurance Company United States America vs. Minch, Administrator, &c.; 12, Pearsall vs. Pearsall; 13, Rainsford vs. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool; 14, Strong vs. Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Company; 15, John, Administrator, vs. Hartshorn, Executor, &c.; 16, Cary vs. White, Administrator; 17, Fowler, Administrator, vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 18, Reed et al. vs. Reed Administrator; 19, Ritter, Executor, &c., vs. Krekeler, impleaded; 20, Lynch, Administrator, vs. Crary; 21, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females vs. An Association for the Relief of Responsible Agents and Indigent Females of New-York et al.; 22, Porter, Executor, vs. Parmley; 23, Drake, Individually and as Administrator vs. Gilmore et al.; 24, Griswold, Executor, vs. Griswold; 25, Reynolds, Administrator, vs. Park; 26, Johnson vs. Underhill, Executor, &c.; 27, Moran et al., Executor, vs. Chase, impleaded, &c.; 28, Farley, Administrator, &c., vs. McConnell et al.; 29, Holbrook, &c., vs. Hatfield; 30, Doscher, Executor, vs. Shaw et al.; 31, Kipp, Executor, vs. Shaw et al.; 32, Maxon et al. vs. Maxon et al., Executors; 33, Wade, Administrator, vs. New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company; 34, Whitaker, Administrator, &c., vs. Whittaker, Administrator, &c.; 35, Fitzburgh et al. vs. Sacket; 36, Randall, Executor, vs. Elwell et al.; 37, Savage, Administrator, vs. Howard Insurance Company; 38, Banlee, Administrator, vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad; 39, Dunham et al. Executors, vs. Sage; 40, Vermilyea vs. Palmer, Executor; 41, Davis et al., Executors, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 42, Totten, Administrator, Executor, &c., vs. Phipps, et al.; 43, Swits vs. DeRerner, Administrator, &c.; 44, Mosher vs. Randall, Executor, &c.; 45, Wetmore et al., Executors, vs. Parker et al.; 46, Meehan vs. Forrester et al., Executors; 47, Myers, Executor, &c., vs. De Mier; 48, McGrath et al., Administrators, vs. Duffy; 49, McGinnis, Administrator, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 50, Dutton, Administratrix, vs. Willner; 51, Kelly, Administratrix, &c., vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 52, Madden, Administratrix, &c., vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 53, Landers, Administratrix, Executrix, &c., vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 54, Bryan, Executor, &c., vs. Baldwin; 55, Tinney, Administratrix, vs. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company; 56, Flike, Administrator, vs. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company; 57, Isham, Executor, vs. Davidson et al.; 58, Holmes et al. vs. Meads et al.; 59, Despard et al., Executors, vs. Churchill et al.; 60, Hatch, Executrix, vs. Barrett; 61, Marwin, Administrator, vs. Wilber.

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 4.—62, The People, &c., vs. Church et al.; 63, The People, &c., vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company; 64, The People, ex rel. Irwin et al., vs. Sawyer, County Judge, et al.; 65, The People, ex rel. Sawyer et al., vs. The Assessors of Springport et al.; 66, The People, ex rel. Williamson, vs. McVinney; 67, The People, ex rel. Oswould et al., vs. Taylor et al., Assessors; 68, The People, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany.

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 5.—69, Metcalf vs. Baker; 70, Ferritt vs. Crombie et al.; 71, De Forest et al. vs. Taylor, impleaded, &c.; 72, Kein et al. vs. Tupper et al.; 73, Read et al. vs. Waterhouse et al.; 74, Otis et al. vs. Kimber; 75, Sehuchardt vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 76, Prouty vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad Company et al.; 77, The People ex rel. Tuttle et al. vs. The Canal Appraisers, &c., of New-York; 78, Same vs. Same; 79, The People ex rel. Pells vs. The Board of Supervisors of Ulster County; 80, Pulver vs. Harris; 81, In the matter of the petition of Bohn et. al. to vacate an assessment; 82, In the matter of the application of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for confirmation of report, &c.; 83, In the matter of the petition of McArthur to vacate an assessment; 84, In the matter of the petition of Velkering to vacate an assessment; 85, In the matter of the petition of Stead to vacate an assessment; 86, In the matter of the petition of Ellsworth to vacate an assessment.

General Calendar.—87, Werrell vs. Munn, impleaded, &c.; 88, Wells vs. Miller; 89, Knowlton vs Fitch et al.; 90, Warner vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; 91, Justice vs. Lang; 92, Smith et al. vs. Miller; 93, Smith vs. Hemstreet; 94, Florence Sewing-machine Company vs. Warford et al.; 95, Jackson, Receiver, &c., vs. Van Slyke; 96, Moore vs. Pitts; 97, Abbe vs. Allen; 98, Price vs. Matsel et al.; 99, Hill vs. Priestley; 100, Haydock vs. Coup et al.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The following is the Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Tuesday, Jan. 14: Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 29, 53, 63, 75, 76, 78, 77, 80, 81.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty.—94, The Lighterage Company vs. Steam-tug E. Levy; 7, Aumach vs. Schooner Creole; 61, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 37, Earle vs. Schooner Emeline; 62, Brown vs. Loud; 63, Benedict vs. Steam-tug Niagara; 95, Chapman et al. vs. Sanches y Dolz; 78, Nickerson et al. vs. Steam-tug Echo; 42, Johnson et al. vs. Steam-tug U. S. Grant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—813, Caldwell et al. vs. Weld et al.; 1311, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; [illegible], Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 335, Vorhees et al. vs. Olmstead et al.; 483, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 219, Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1441, O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c.; 371½, Levy vs. Moore; 387½, Spratts vs. Amsinck et al.; 497, Williams vs. Neuninger; 913, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1089, Millen, Jr., vs. Harman; 739, Meyer vs. The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; 741, Battersby vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 743, Clark vs. Macay; 745, Selling vs. The National Citizens' Bank; 747, Dennis vs. Charlick et al.; 749, Spellman et al. vs. Rauppine; 753, Frothingham vs. Kemp et al.; 755, Brown vs. Beekman, Executor.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—28, The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. The Central American Transit Company; 1641, Stone vs. Browning; 337, The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. The New-Haven Steamboat Company; 530½, Wuensch vs. Eastman; 1812, Crogen vs. The Mayor, &c.; 504, How, Jr., vs. Raybold; 544, Farley et al. vs. The Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 218, Hayes vs. The Mayor, &c.; 380½, Spratts vs. Amsick et al.; 422, White et al. vs. Fuller; 514½, Jones vs. Schryer; 776, Harris vs. The Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States; 1042, Koehler vs. The Mayor, &c.; 718, Mitchell vs. Mount; 720, Lee vs. Sayles et al.; 722, Openhym vs. The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company; 724, Openhym vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company; 728, Gillender vs. Stover; 730½, Watson vs. Babcock et al.; 736, Wilson vs. Fint.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Brady and Learned, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—128, Price vs. Wilson et al.; 130, Carter vs. Kain Executrix; 137, Jones vs. De Granela et al.; 138, Mitchell et al. vs. Reed; 139, Strong vs. Myers; 141, Green vs. Track; 91, In the matter of the Commissioners of Charities vs. Litchenstein; 142, Hoyt et al. vs. Cubbedge et al.; 143, Gordon vs. Titus et al.; 144, Steward vs. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company; 145, Randolph vs. Peck; 146, Phillips vs. Higgins; 147, The Union National Bank vs. Kupper; 250, Gopsil vs. Heath; 149, Rockwell vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 150, Carpentier et al. vs. Minturn, et al.; 151, Same vs. Same; 152, Pardee et al. vs. Gay; 153, Same vs. Same; 154, Same vs. Same; 155, Cowden et al. vs. Gottgettern; 156, Tyng vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company; 157, Pusers vs. The New-Jersey West Line Railroad Company; 158, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—79 The People, &c., Brower, vs. Green, Controller; 83, In the matter, &c., of James Mullane; 83½, The People, &c., Charles Guidet vs. Green, Controller; 88, Walters vs. Green, Controller; 92, The People, &c., Osborn, vs. Cady; 122, Segor vs. Boehm; 125, Barney et al. vs. Bray et al.; 127, Vroom vs. Vroom; 128, Erie Railway Company vs. Gould and Fisk; 129, Fisk vs. Watson et al.; 133, Hunt vs. Lippincott et al.; 134, Adams vs. Lanigan et al.; 138, Johnson vs. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 139, Cooper vs. Johnson et al.; 142, Pardy vs. Metzger et al.; 171, Dickee vs. Dickee; 180, Lathrop vs. Godfrey; 201, Delamater vs. Hermance; 206, Smith, Jr., vs. Selmes; 207, Same vs. Same; 208, Same vs. Same; 209, Same vs. Same; 210, Waters vs. Selmes; 211, Smith vs. Selmes; 212, Kitchen vs. Selmes; 218, In the matter of James W. Blevin; 220, Baker vs. Hogel et al.; 221, In the matter of Annie Cheesebrough et al.; 236, Degraff et al. vs. Midgely; 237, Springmayer vs. Steendorf; 240, In the matter of Bonner et al.; 241, In the matter, &c., of Sage et al.; 242, In the matter, &c., of Morris, et al.; 244, The Veazie Bank of Bangor vs. The Firemen's Insurance Company; 246, Latham vs. Hamann et al.; 251, The New-York Oil Company vs. The Florida Railroad Company; 283, Shaw vs. Seiss; 284, Simon vs. Libakie; 286, Mapes vs. Nichols; 288, Buel vs. Baker et al.; 289, Same vs. Same; 292, Beach vs. Corles, Jr., et al.; 309, Skinner vs. Valentine, impleaded; 312, Keene et al. vs. Hageman; 319, Spinner vs. Valentine et al.; 320, Simon vs. Libakie; 336, Hegenstebeck vs. Scharen et al.; 358, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Barr. Call at No. 367.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1843, Sues vs. Moshoof; 1827, Rhineberger, Administratrix, vs. Reilly; 1349, Main vs. Tallman; 1885, Simmons et al. vs. Lyons; 1903, Schroeder vs. Macy; 1923, Estes vs. Burns; 1457, Townsend et al., vs. The Narragansett Fire Insurance Company; 1275, Mierson vs. Hope; 1815, Thompson et al., vs. Benner; 1825, Friedman vs. Dewes; 1899, Burnett vs. Shein; 1921, Collins vs. Murray; 815, Shaffer et al., vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 183, Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein; 1609, Allen, Administratrix, vs. Donaldson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—820, Harris vs. The Panama Railroad Company; 1402, Jacob vs. The Greenwich Insurance Company; 370, McGrath vs. Bell; 560, Birdsall vs. Dorman; 2346, Goodrich vs. Sweeny; 834, Ricke vs. Klein; 336, Steinfeild vs. Sommers; 1570, Brandon vs. Utley et al.; 1527, Daily vs. Reddy; 1574, Stuhr vs. Boylan et al; 1578, Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 1580, Dodd vs. Stettner; 1582, Sears vs. The Mercantile Insurance Company; 1584, McCormick vs. Davis; 1586, Merritt vs. Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company; 1590, Griffith vs. Force.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by C. P. Daly, Ch. J., Larremore and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—31, Devlin vs. Pike et al.; 3, Boyd vs. Stone; 48, Laidlaw et al. vs. Gilmore et al.; 49, Livingstone vs. Arnoux; 61, McDermott vs. Lynde; 142, Rich vs. Dawley.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1707, Hill vs. Dillingham; 1435, Keech vs. Johnson; 1542, Michaelis, an infant, vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1695, The First National Bank of Lyons vs. The Ocean National Bank; 1696, Wisner vs. The Ocean National Bank; 2790, Maier vs. Homann; 129, Macfarlane vs. Solomon; 1124½, White vs. Weldon; 866, Kreynberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 59, Schreyer vs. Bogart; 1366, Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 1598, Hadden vs. Shapter; 1051, Bernhard vs. Kapp; 1156, Quick vs. Tinker; 374, Paris vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2495, Seamen vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1721, McCormack vs. Erskine; 763, Masters' Stevedore Association vs. Walsh; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 2607, Bleecker vs. The Mayor; 1247, Bank of North America vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth; 1854, Schwartz vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 1303, Schott, Administratrix, vs. Wright et al.; 1685, Smith vs. Morgan; 512, Bell vs. The Home Insurance Company; 1649, Ludlow et al. vs. Boyce; 1760, Johnson vs. Frank; 612, Letch vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 1618, Knapp vs. Meggs et al.; 1092, O'Rourke vs. Halle; 1644, Worster vs. Hyman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1833, Carey vs. Kennedy; 1192, Beer vs. Heilgen; 1224, Toope vs. Thompson; 1678, Aaron vs. Brennan; 1242, Herman vs. Hubner; 1244, Polhamus vs. Bogart; 1230, Dollner vs. Higgins; 1196, King vs. Lyons; 1116, Norwood vs. Sheehy; 1254, Dubois vs. Reilley; 1258, Sulzbacher vs. Delamater; 1070, Stacey vs. Butler; 1758, Blant vs. Maur; 1204, Degood vs. Archer; 1272, O'Connor vs. Gates; 1152, Curnen vs. Lambeer; 1932, Baker vs. Mapes; 572, Bemek vs. Lyons.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—745, Dibble vs. Wells; 1203, Koehler vs. Conroy; 1231, Derr vs. Wood; 1236, Retzle vs. Fielder; 1241, Punch vs. Saich; 1261, Winslow vs. Bowne; 1263, Holmes vs. West Point Nickel Manufacturing Company; 1293, Daly vs. Miller; 73, McCreerey vs. Nooney; 1147, Tuthill vs. Kearney; 1363, Young vs. Abbott; 1367, Livermore vs. Nolan; 1369, Carpenter vs. Sutherland; 1333, Snow vs. Neiderthal; 1371, Merschutz vs. Levy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—407, Pfeiffer vs. Wagner; 1478, Beck vs. Chamberlain; 1479, Same vs. Same; 1655, Mellick vs. Deering; 1693, Miles vs. Mittnacht; 1694, Mack vs. Blascoer; 1722, Tombrink vs. Bochran; 1743, Faber vs. Boehm; 1744, Shine vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; 516, Paine vs. Pergh; 806, Lockschmidt vs. De Cunha; 930, Lister vs. Kalbfleisch; 932, Steinrich vs. Farley; 941, McKenzie vs. Sullivan; 958, Peters vs. Duncan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Geo. H. Williams, John Donahay, James Walker and Edward Hanlon, robbery; Edward Barker, Thomas Rigney, burglary; William Tucker, felonious assault and battery; Morris Hyman, Edward O'Connell, David Willis, Edward Burns, Michael Nicholson, Thomas Jaffray, Robert Fields, John Rogers, grand larceny; Catherine Buchanan, larceny from the person; John Evans, bigamy.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Gilbert, J.—Nos. 22, 23, 40, 90, 92, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162 to 185 inclusive, 187, 188.

CITY COURT—Held by Moore, J.—Nos. 116, 155, 27, 28, 47, 174, 123, 175, 165, 178, 179, 182 to 200 inclusive.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 13.

By Judge Barrett.

Parmentier *vs.* Knoweden; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 13.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Godwin *vs.* Hay; Disbrow *vs.* Norton; Woolf *vs.* Jacobs; Johnson *vs.* O'Brien; O'Brien *vs.* The Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company; orders granted.

By Judge Monell.

Garcia *vs.* Wiswall; see memorandum on papers in Clerk's office.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Purdy *vs.* Purdy; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 13.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Feselier *vs.* Kambach; motion granted, order to be settled on notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54¼ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, have a large number of superior cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, general work, green girls, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP, and all help wanting situations, call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.; professed and other cooks, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FIRST-CLASS help immediately procured by calling at or sending your order to WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Can wash and iron nicely, do plain sewing, act as lady's maid, or take care of children; don't object to a first-class boarding-house; understands the duties of a pantry or parlor maid; has City reference from last employer. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl, as chamber-maid in a private family; would do plain sewing or assist with the washing, if required; first-class City reference. Call at No. 247 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a good, reliable servant; can do chamber-work and waiting, or fine washing; has very good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 41st-st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and washing; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; excellent reference. Apply at 515 2d-av.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A FRENCH WIDOW lady in a family as lady's companion or governess; best reference. Address A. B., No. 683 Hudson-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO English Protestant women; both first-class servants; cook is capable of taking a man cook's place, either in private family, club-house, or hotel; can do French, Spanish, and English cooking; the other, chamber-maid, waitress, or kitchen-maid; both are highly recommended; prefer situations together; have no objections to country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy young German woman; speaks good English, and thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; is an excellent cook in every particular; has no objections to the country; is very well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—NO WASHING; A VERY SUPERIOR family cook, with excellent references from City families; can do all kinds nice cooking; does not bone; is clean about her work, and an economical manager. May be seen till suited at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, COARSE WASHING, AND Ironing.—Is a good plain family cook, good bread, biscuit, and pie baker; is neat, tidy, and sober; has City references for all this from late employers, who can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS first-class cook for a gentleman's family; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands soups, fish, game, and desserts thoroughly; will if required assist in the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, and serving party dinners, &c.; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as an excellent cook; can make all kinds of nice soups, jellies, icec-ream, &c.; is a good baker; would do coarse washing; has best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO PRESBYTERIAN women, in a private family; one to cook, and the other as waitress; best reference can be given. Apply at No. 365 3d-av., in the rear, between 26th and 27th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, meats, game, deserts, boning, larding, &c.; has the best of reference from first-class families. Call for two days at No. 206 East 26th-st., one flight up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A competent plain cook and good washer and ironer; sober, honest, and clean about her work; satisfactory references. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands meats, soups, games, and pastry, including boning and larding; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant cook, in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, or can take entire charge of the kitchen; would go a short distance to the country; best of reference. Apply at No. 11 East 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, VERY RESPECTABLE and excellent family cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams; excellent baker, &c.; will assist with the washing, if required; best testamonials; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A BELGIAN GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, desserts, jellies, creams, &c.; can give the highest testimonials from first families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman as cook or housekeeper; has thirty years' reference. Call at No. 313 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; no objection to a private boarding-house; City references. Call at No. 280 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT AND ACTIVE young English woman, as cook in a private family; no washing; has best City references. Inquire at No. 4 Union-square.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT GIRL, A SITUATION as cook in a small private family; best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 3 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class cook; will be found trustworthy; first-class references. Apply at No. 212 West 19th-st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman as good plain cook; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 324 East 36th-st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WHO can do all kinds of cooking, English and French; is a very good baker and an excellent pastry cook. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS cook; is willing, obliging, and will assist with washing; excellent reference from last place. Apply at No. 552 West 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman, who is a very good cook; is also willing to assist with the washing. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; WILL not object to do the coarse washing. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French office.

COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO IS expert at all kinds of cooking, solicits engagements by the day or evening. Apply at No. 158 West 25th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS,

Male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-maker to go out by the day. Call on or address Mlle. NANGOUD, No. 430 4th-av.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Our CLEARING-OUT SALE will be continued UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, to close out our WINTER GOODS and make room for our Spring stock. The UNPARALLELED REDUCTIONS ALREADY ANNOUNCED will be MAINTAINED until the ENTIRE ASSORTMENT is disposed of.

SUITS and COSTUMES.—The Suits in Silks, Alpacas, Velours, Poplins, and other WINTER GOODS, at the IMMENSE REDUCTIONS MADE, are meeting with a HEAVY SALE, and will soon be CLOSED OUT. They are selling at little above the ACTUAL COST of MAKING and TRIMMING. Also, a few IMPORTED POLONAISES at a great sacrifice. The REDUCTIONS BEING GENERAL, we are offering LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS, wide width, all PURE SILK, at $9. Also, Silks, Dress Goods, Boys' Suits, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST. GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

KID GLOVES,

LIGHT TINTED SHADES AND WHITES,

FOR PARTIES, BALLS, AND WEDDINGS.

THE REAL EDWARDS.

3 Buttons, - - - - - - - - -	$1 25 Pair
4 Buttons, - - - - - - - - -	1 35 Pair
5 Buttons, - - - - - - - - -	1 50 Pair
6 Buttons, - - - - - - - - -	1 65 Pair

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST. Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a dress-maker, with first-class references; uses two machines; will do any description of family sewing at $1 50 per day, or would take a situation in a good family at $20 per month. Address Hope, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker, who understands cutting, fitting, trimming, and operating thoroughly, a few more engagements by the day; terms moderate. Apply at No. 2 East 54th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with DOMESTIC HELP FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN widow, as a housekeeper in a widower's family, or would do general house work in a small family; would go for low wages where she could have her boy, ten years old, with her. Address Mrs. Kate Young, Orange Valley, N. J.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY LATELY from England, as house-keeper in a small family, of nurse and governess; speaks French; a good home her chief object. Call at No. 1,150 2d-av.

HOUSE-WORK OR EMPLOYMENT.—BY A very neat, tidy, clean girl, who is lately landed; will be generally useful in a family; wants a good steady home, and will work for moderate wages; will give good recommendations as to honesty, character, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORKER, OR PLAIN COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a neat, tidy, respectable woman, who is well recommended; prefers a good home and moderate wages in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, NEAT, and tidy German girl, a situation in a small private family; small pretensions for a good home; no objections to the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a competent hair-dresser and thorough seamstress; has one year's City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS GIRL AS lady's maid and seamstress; speaks French and German; has the best of references from first families. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY Welsh Protestant girl; can operate on sewing-machines, cut, fit, &c.; has no objections to assist in the care of a child, act as lady's companion, &c.; will give excellent recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFficient and competent young woman, a situation as professed laundress; has unexceptionable City references; late employers can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands fluting, polishing, &c.; is willing to go to the country; best of references. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Fine Washing.—By a neat, competent, and trustworthy woman; can flute and do all kinds of laundry work in best manner; City or country; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS; can flute, polish and puff, and do up all kinds of fineries in the best manner; has the very best of City reference; no objection to a large family. Inquire for M. C., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good laundress; can do all kinds of nice ironing and fluting; has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in superior style. Call at No. 158 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN solicits family or gentlemen's washing; can do fluting neatly; best City reference. Apply at No. 143 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

NURSE.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS; UNdertakes the care of an infant from birth, night and day, in health and through sickness incidental to childhood; she desires a City place, and has four City references extending over a period of fifteen years; age, under thirty; neat, tidy, and genteel. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., near 26th-st., upstairs.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE is ready for an engagement; has the best of City references for ability and character; is willing to make herself useful; has no objection to the country. Inquire for M. M., No. 109 West 34th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Swedish woman as nurse and chamber-maid and to do sewing; excellent reference. Call at No. 290 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Call or address 161 West 23d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing; three years' good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 337 West 16th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable girl; is a neat embroiderer and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 38 West 12th-st.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR NURSE, WHO has excellent reference in City. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

SEAMSTRESS, AND THOROUGH DRESS-maker by measurement; a proficient ladies' maid; expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machines; will take care of children in leisure moments, or will do light chamber-work and plain family sewing; can cut and fit and make up children's clothes; first-class City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Spanish young woman as first-class seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and operating on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c. — AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress and lady's maid; best City references. Address G. M., Box No. 14 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54¼ West 32d-st.

THE FAMILIES CAN HAVE, AS ALWAYS, French nurses, maids, cooks, waiters; also, help of other nations, who are all highly recommended, at the French Office, No. 405 Fifth-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist with the washing. Apply at No. 307 West 15th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a neat, tidy American girl; will be willing to be generally useful in a family; prefers a good home and moderate wages; will give excellent references from former employers; has no objections to a situation in Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—FULLY COMPETENT, AND capable of filling a man's place; will attend to furnace if required; is neat and tidy about her work; City reference; late employer can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, aged twenty-six years, who thoroughly understands his business, either as butler, waiter, or valet; is temperate, industrious, and has best City recommendations; will go in City or country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family waiter; sober and reliable; has unexceptionable references, one of five years in a City family, who can be seen. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS or chamber-work; no objections to a boarding-house; can take charge of a dining-room; neat and obliging; good references. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th-st., over harness-store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and salad dressings, perfectly; or would go as chamber-maid; has nearly two years' reference from former place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

MALES.

BUSINESS.—A COMPETENT BUSINESS man would like employment as agent in some Western or Southern town for a manufacture, or to conduct a store, or in any position where energy and business intelligence is required; reference or security. Address W. M. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS.—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-one years of age, capable and willing to work; has conducted the tobacco business on his own account; small salary expected; no objections to going West or South. Address George Lee, Box 182 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY AN Englishman; thoroughly competent; unexceptionable City references. Apply or address J. A. McShaeffers, No. 523 6th-av.

CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A wholesale grocery or shipping house by a young man eighteen years of age who is willing to work; satisfactory references. Address M., Box No. 87 Post-office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—TEMPERate, careful, and honest; has three good City references, who may be seen; is fully competent, and understands his business thoroughly. To be engaged from the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., near 26th-st., upstairs.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, of long experience in proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duties; training and breaking young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. D., 27th-st., 5th-av., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNderstands the business thoroughly; understands the care and driving of road horses, if required; present employer can be seen for references. Call or address J. McT., private stable, No. 336 East 9th-st., for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman of long experience; is first-rate driver and excellent groom; has the best reference. Address H. B., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman or groom; City or country; best references. Call or address J. D., No. 437 6th-av., upstairs.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, MARried, one child, where he can have cottage; is competent to take full charge of a farm; can plow, sow, reap, &c., and is a practical working man; best testimonials for character. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A NEWLY-MARRIED man, no children; wife can go as laundress; he has sixteen years' practice, learned in the best places in England; understands his business in all its branches; also green-house plants and graperies, grafting and pruning; has the best of references. Address J. P. B., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS gardener or farmer; north of Germany. Apply at G. Ahrens, corner of Murray and Washington sts.

GENERAL SERVANT IN A PRIVATE family, hotel, or boarding-house, by a respectable man with good recommendations; can clean silver, build fires, black boots, sweep, wash windows, make garden, &c., &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—BY AN INTELLIgent young man, as night watchman in a wholesale store; has been on the police a number of years; can produce the best of City references as to character and ability. Address J. P. D., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

PORTER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, INtelligent young Dublin man, just landed; wages low; can build fires, sweep, care horses and cattle, milk, care lawn, plain gardening, &c., &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

TRAVELERS.—A YOUNG MAN AND wife (Swiss) would like positions to travel with a family going to Europe; both understand first-class service thoroughly, as they have traveled with a family many years over the principal places in Europe; speak English, German, and French; best City references. Address A. C., No. 136 East 47th-st.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as valet to a gentleman; has no objection to travel; has got excellent reference. Address M. H., Box No. 43 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54¼ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54¼ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, single, and a Protestant, as waiter in a private family; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 1,217 Broadway. Address Waiter, K. M.

WAITER, &c.—BY A FRENCH WAITER and wife together; wife as nurse or chamber-maid; both in same house; wages moderate; references good. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has best of City recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER; HAS served in the City; good reference. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, FIRST-class waiter; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH or Scotch woman as nurse, with good recommendations. Apply to E. ARMSTRONG, No. 129 Church-st., New-York, where the lady employer can be seen.

WANTED—FRENCH, GERMAN, AND Swedish help at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLEY COURT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diehl.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Nell Warner.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Mr. J. B. Studley and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Head.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL—CONCERT by the Jubilee Singers.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the general failure of the coalition of last year is the refusal of the Missouri Legislature to renominate FRANK BLAIR to the Senate. It is well known that when the Cincinnati Convention was on the point of doing a respectable thing and nominating Mr. ADAMS, FRANK BLAIR lighted suddenly in one of the hotels, and between two days arranged the row that resulted in Mr. GREELEY'S receiving the empty honor. With the disappearance of Messrs. BLAIR and TRUMBULL, and the apparent quenching for the time being of Mr. SCHURZ, the United States Senate will have little to remind it of the curious campaign of 1872.

Louisiana yesterday inaugurated two Governors in entire peace. Gov. KELLOGG, who is recognized by the United States Government, delivered an inaugural, firm but temperate in tone. He declared his willingness to bring the question of his authority before a final tribunal at any time, and without reserve. He gave an account of the financial condition of the State not wholly discouraging, for though the debt of the State is nearly equal to that of our own, the Governor believes there is no reason why it should not all be met, principal and interest, or why, if the revenues are honestly collected, the rate of taxation should not decrease. Meantime, the Judiciary Committee of the House has been directed to inquire into Judge DURELL'S recent action; a lively debate was had on a motion to appoint a Joint Investigating Committee, with directions to go into the whole Louisiana question, and the Senate Committee has sent for witnesses. It is impossible to say what will be the upshot of the complication; but there is no doubt at present that Mr. KELLOGG represents a party genuinely in advance of the Warmoth party, and that his success thus far is encouraging.

The country can now breathe freely. Gov. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, has just declared that his intercourse with the Government of the United States will be characterized by "the exercise of a fraternal comity," and that moreover he "will labor to promote a cordial and enduring friendship between Indiana and the other States. These are comforting assurances from a potentate having aspirations like those cherished by Gov. HENDRICKS. It is true that nobody has previously suspected that the Hoosier State had quite so much "reserved sovereignty" as its new Governor claims for it, but seeing that it does occupy a position of proud isolation rivaling, if not surpassing, that of New-Jersey, it is very consoling to be assured that it may be regarded as a friendly power. Gov. HENDRICKS invites the world at large to agree with him that "Indiana is a great commonwealth." The fact is now beyond dispute, as also the further fact modestly insinuated by the newly-installed Governor that THOMAS A. HENDRICKS is the commonwealth's prophet, if not profit.

Central and South American news is comparatively flat. There is but one trifling revolution in progress, in the territory of the United States of Colombia. President PARDO, of Peru, has had a narrow escape from assassination, and a revolutionary plot in a section of the same Republic has been promptly suppressed. The Spanish American commonwealths on the mainland must do better than this, otherwise their insular brethren in Cuba will take undisputed precedence of Spanish America in point of liveliness. A Cuban expedition, from which some important results are anticipated, is even now on the point of attempting a landing at some convenient point of the revolutionary district, and altogether the prospects from that quarter are such as threaten to cast even Venezuela and Ecuador into the shade.

The full text of the recent Papal allocution shows it to be a sufficiently doleful and lachrymose kind of production, but hardly justifies the extreme penalties threatened against its publication in Germany. In fact, if the vigor of ecclesiastical cursing, which the Pope displays in his references to VICTOR EMMANUEL, be contrasted with the tone of the remonstrances addressed to Prince BISMARCK, most people will be of opinion that the heretic Chancellor is treated with quite a weak degree of indulgence. Perhaps the Pope had not, in December last, given up hopes that his friends in the Prussian Parliament and Cabinet might prove strong enough to prevent the anti-infallibilist crusade from proceeding further. If recent news be correct, it is certain that he has greatly miscalculated the energy of his adversaries. The allocution which follows the execution of the Prussian threat of disestablishment will probably leave nothing to be desired on the score of damnatory clauses as vigorous as ecclesiastical Latin can make them.

Mr. PECKHAM'S opening speech at the Tweed trial yesterday was in every respect worthy of the momentous interests which depend upon the successful prosecution of the boss thief of the Ring. TWEED'S connection with the transactions of the Interim Board of Audit is but one episode in his career of plunder. It presents, however, the best defined and most carefully analyzed portion of this career, and a failure to bring home the guilt attached to these transactions would, as Mr. PECKHAM justly remarked, be a blow involving the most terrible consequences for this community.

Our readers will find in the statements of Mr. WATSON, of the Erie Railroad Company, in another column, confirmation of the rumor concerning the issue of $10,000,000 convertible bonds by that corporation.

The Credit Mobilier as a Political Speculation.

The attention of the public has been very fully drawn to the Credit Mobilier as a financial speculation. The gentlemen who were engaged in it have acknowledged frankly that in one way and another, by dividends of bonds and of railroad stock and of cash, it has been made to pay handsomely. But justice has hardly been done to its great value as a source of political capital. In this regard its history is really more remarkable than in any other, for while the subscribers to its stock have drawn out from it several hundred per cent. beyond what they put in, the shrewd manipulators who have used it to further their political ends have drawn a great deal from it without the slightest investment, except of their own enterprising invention and their talent for perverting the truth.

All will remember how much of the material for the Democratic campaign was got from the famous list headed, "BLAINE, of Maine, $64,000," and which included the names of "PATTERSON, of N. H.," "WILSON, of Mass.," "S. COLFAX, Speaker," "DAWES, Mass.," and "BOUTWELL, Mass." Gradually, under the evidence elicited by the Investigating Committee, aided by Mr. BLACK'S eager cross-examination, every one of the charges against the gentlemen referred to has vanished into thin air. But no one will deny that previous to the election they were made the basis of what may be called the campaign currency of the Democracy. We were told every day in the week for months together, that if the very best and most prominent men in the Republican Party were suddenly discovered to be tainted, it was high time that the honest Democrats and the superlatively-honest Liberal Republicans, who had been driven out of their party by this universal corruption, should be put in possession of the Government. It is true that this use of the matter did not turn out very profitably in the end, but it is equally true that it was almost the sole tangible element in the Democratic canvass, and that it was only in so far as people were convinced by it that the Republican Party was corrupt, that any, save the disappointed politicians, changed their votes.

It is very significant of the utter poverty of the opposition party in any principle or policy claiming the attention of intelligent men, that even after the miserable failure of the last canvass they can still find little better to do than to bandy charges of bribery and corruption in this connection, with no more foundation than those which the investigation has already exploded. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, has, until yesterday, been the favorite victim of their misrepresentation. It is only fair to state that he has also drawn down upon his head the ill-feeling of certain politicians in his own State, who have given considerable aid and comfort to his natural enemies. To these gentlemen it was "nuts" that Mr. OAKES AMES admitted that Mr. DAWES had had Credit Mobilier stock of him at only par value, and had received dividends on it. "It is said," remarked one of of these assailants a few days since,

"By the newspapers that came out in defense of Mr. DAWES, that he bought stock and paid for the stock at par value. But he did this, and received the dividends at the time when it was worth three hundred or four hundred per cent., and acted in Congress, while he held it, in behalf of the Pacific Road."

Until Mr. DAWES himself came to speak, of course this kind of loose assertion was safe and easy, and made that sort of impression on the public mind which any personal charge must make, and which it is very difficult to wholly remove. Yet Mr. DAWES' own statement, and the testimony of other parties, show that there is not a particle of truth in the charge. Mr. DAWES gave Mr. OAKES AMES $1,000 for ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock at the opening of the December session of 1867, and got in return Mr. AMES' receipt for that amount, and his verbal guarantee that the stock should pay ten per cent., and that he would return the $1,000 and interest with ten per cent. for the time it was held if Mr. DAWES should at any time desire it. Mr. DAWES held the receipt for three weeks, and received a dividend of thirty-five per cent. on it. He then learned that the corporation was about to be sued, and he availed himself of AMES' guarantee, returned the receipt, and obtained the one thousand dollars and interest, *less the dividend*, which he allowed to AMES.

Now, on the 8th of this month, Mr. ALLEY, under cross-examination, made a statement of the value of the stock during the time of this transaction of Mr. DAWES, which is very valuable in this connection. He said:

"Up to December, 1867, the Credit Mobilier shares had no market value. He knew that two shares were sold at 96, and the same were offered at 75. Late in December, 1867, after AMES agreed upon the basis, the stock rose in value, averaging 160, and in January 200, and later 225."

In the light of this testimony, what becomes of the charges against Mr. DAWES? It is shown perfectly conclusively that he bought the stock early in December, when it was worth at most no more than he paid for it, that he returned the only dividend he received on it, and that he gave up his right to the stock when it was worth double what he had paid. Can any one doubt the perfect truthfulness of Mr. DAWES' statement regarding the whole affair, when he says:

"Neither during this transaction nor before it, nor since its close, have I entertained any thought or purpose in connection with it, nor was anything ever suggested to me in that connection in any way, directly or indirectly, having reference to any official conduct of mine in or out of Congress, nor did anything in connection with it pass between me and Mr. AMES or any other person other than would naturally have occurred had I purchased of him the Iowa Railroad bond I endeavored to get, or had I purchased any share of national bank stock, or a United States bond, either of him or of any banker outside of Congress."

It is a noteworthy fact that all the definite charges that have been made in a form capable of being investigated, against prominent members of the Republican Party, have come to grief in the manner of the one we have just described. This being the case, we may be allowed to suggest, to whom it may concern, that speculations in calumny, however promising they may appear at first, are often as uncertain and as unwise as speculation in other investments, the future of which it is impossible to foresee.

Our State Charities.

The State Board of Charities, of which Dr. CHARLES L. HOTT is the Secretary, and Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT the President, has just issued its fifth annual report. The duty of this Board is to inspect the public charities of the State, and make such recommendations to the Legislature as they deem best on their management. Few who have not studied the subject can have an idea of how broad is the field of work of our charities receiving aid from the State. Their property interest alone is enormous, amounting during the past year to $30,150,272 of real estate, and $3,727,602 of personal property. The aid they received from the State Treasury reached the sum of $1,635,558, and from municipalities the large amount of $3,341,763, while their total annual receipts were $7,833,903, and their expenditure $7,259,568. The whole number of persons in these institutions during the year was 92,741; the number temporarily relieved, 98,368; the number receiving outside free medical and surgical aid, 294,864, and the number under gratuitous educational training, 70,839.

In the County Poor-houses alone were, during the year, 18,933, and in the City institutions 39,286 persons. The Houses of Refuge trained and sheltered 5,619 of our youth, the Catholic Protectory containing much the largest number, 2,380. Of idiots, 681 were specially cared for, and of inebriates, 315 in the Binghamton Asylum. The number of deaf and dumb instructed and relieved were 714; of blind, 549; of insane, 5,078.

The report of Prof. DWIGHT in regard to the management of our County Poor-houses contains suggestions of the highest value. It is well known that when this Board began its labors, the condition of these misnamed houses of charity was shocking in the extreme. There was but little classification; old and young, unfortunate, virtuous girls with abandoned prostitutes, children and hardened ruffians, sane and insane, sick and well, the purely unfortunate and the lazily vicious, were all herded together in one building, and sometimes in the same rooms. The result was that one of the most terrible diseases which can afflict a civilized community began to break out here in our rural districts—hereditary pauperism. The Secretary of the State Board visited one almshouse in Western New-York where *four generations* of females were prostitutes and paupers. Even at this time, in the Westchester Almshouse, there are two or three generations of paupers. The treatment of the insane and the blind or deaf or sick in these institutions was simply atrocious. The first great step of reform in the State was the classification of the insane, and the withdrawal of large numbers from the County Poor-houses and the placing them in the State Willard Asylum, on Seneca Lake.

Still another important measure was the separation of the pauper children in Broome County and several adjoining counties from the almshouses, and placing them in an institution near Binghamton, called the "Susquehanna Valley Home." This wise measure, however, should at once be imitated in all parts of the State. A poor-house is no place for children. They catch the bad habits of the institution, and they grow up lazy and dependent. They are paupers even in childhood. The taint of an almshouse rests on them all their days. Of girls, it is well known that they are often corrupted in these places before they go forth in life. There is no excuse in this country for retaining a single child in a poor-house. The demand everywhere for children's labor is beyond all supply, and thousands of homes are open to shelter and instruct such unfortunate children. Before the Randall's Island Nursery was so exclusively under Roman Catholic influence, the Commissioners of Charities used to send forth each year hundreds of their little waifs, under the charge of the Children's Aid Society, to homes in the West, where many have grown up as prosperous farmers. All our almshouses could easily thus dispose of their children, if of sound mind and body. Indeed, the report of the "State Charities Visiting Society"—alluded to very favorably in Prof. DWIGHT'S report—states that the Children's Aid Society had offered to the Westchester County Poor-house—where are housed some sixty pauper children—to send them all to homes without expense.

The only place for a pauper child is a family. Even the Binghamton Home would fall of its great object if it retained the children during any long period. We trust that an act will pass during this session of the Legislature, requiring the Superintendents of the Poor in the various counties to place their pauper children in intermediate houses, like the Susquehanna Valley Home, which institutions shall be under State and private management. Every five counties should be allowed a "Children's Home," and the counties need not be required to pay any more for the support of the children than they do now. Then each Home should be required to place out very carefully every sound pauper child after a six months' residence. Prof. DWIGHT also recommends, very wisely, the establishment of "industrial almshouses." Our county poor-houses are full now of able-bodied paupers. Each Winter they sail in there for harbor. They ought to be made to support themselves. As it is now, the county paupers of the State only pay *one-fifth* of their cost, or about $38,342. If State work-houses were established, these county able-bodied paupers could be separated, classified, and made to earn their living. Then the county houses could be limited to the sick, aged, and helpless. All that considerable class, moreover, who commit minor offenses, and are put for short periods in county jails, ought to be placed where they would support themselves, and at the same time learn some useful branch of industry.

At present these petty criminals spend their time in complete idleness in the county jails, and go out worse than they entered. To improve this class there should be a separate department in the State work-houses proposed, and the criminal statutes should be changed, so that the magistrates could commit them to these, and for longer terms than is at present the custom. We trust that the present Legislature will enlarge the authority of this Board, and enable it to go on with the great reforms which it has inaugurated.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

The members of both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature will meet today at Trenton. A good deal of speculation has been indulged in as to the character of the work to be accomplished. The railroad companies, as usual, are credited with the formation of bold schemes for increased protection. During several years past, legislation has been virtually controlled by these corporations, and it will not be from a lack of attention through "skilled talent" that they will be shorn of any of their powers. The principal fight, it is understood, will be made against them by the tax-payers of Jersey City, who have a cause of complaint which cannot well be denied. From year to year the principal railroad companies have been making extravagant purchases of property in Jersey City. The Erie alone is said to own some twelve million dollars' worth of lands, wharves, docks, &c., and the other companies are not far behind. This large ownership of property the Jersey men would not object to, but for the fact that the companies are not required to pay any municipal taxes. The Erie formerly paid taxes, but the managers of the road, having grown tired of this inconvenience, had a bill passed by the Legislature to render the duty unnecessary, on the condition that some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars should be paid directly into the State Treasury. It would be difficult to conceive anything more unfair or oppressive to the general tax-payers than a law of this kind. Several of the leading citizens have undertaken to present the injustice of the case before the Legislature, and to press for the repeal of the several acts bearing upon it. From what is at present known in reference to the subject, it seems scarcely possible that a sufficient number of members will be found willing to take the consequences of opposition. Money is sure to be used with unsparing liberality; and, if it should prove effective, there will be no difficulty in discovering where it has gone to.

The Commissions of Jersey City will also come up for review during the session, and there will be a very vigorous effort made to have the charter so amended as to do away altogether with these, to say the least, expensive luxuries. So far, they have been more effective in giving rise to grave charges of dishonesty, than in promoting the purposes for which they were intended. How far they might have been beneficial, under different circumstances, we cannot say. However, this is a question that requires the very gravest consideration. The old system, which reposed all power in the Mayor and Common Council, worked none too well, and it will be worth while to consider the probable consequences very carefully before returning to it.

Organization of Street Travel.

The difficulties of street travel in New-York during the last fortnight should not be passed over with a little grumbling and a good-natured admission of the magnitude of the difficulties with which we have been called upon to contend. We should strive to extract some use from this adversity. Even in fair weather, our principal streets are disorderly and unpleasant, and in foul they are a Babel of confusion and a Gehenna of discomfort. Fulton-street, thronged from morning till night with loaded vehicles of all sorts and sizes, and through which and across which tens of thousands of people pass every day, is now, and has been every Winter for many years, a road-way of horrors. We have become accustomed to it; and each one of us, depending upon the special providence of chance which has saved his life and limbs thus far, tempts it again and again, laughs when he has passed the trial, and hurries on to his business, forgetting what he has passed through by the time he has reached the next corner. But it is none the less a reproach to our City, an abomination, and we ought not to forget it. Broadway, between Wall-street and Chambers-street, is now a broad line of danger, from the crossing of which a bold and experienced street pedestrian of the stronger sex may well shrink, and which at certain times and places cannot be crossed; and at the intersection of Broadway and Fulton-street confusion and peril reach what seems to be the acme of their possibility. And yet, at this place, the problem of our street travel is simpler than it is at some others, the difficulties around which have increased for years, and are increasing rapidly.

The introduction of street railways has done much to bring us to our present deplorable condition in this respect. Objectionable for many reasons, and a great deformity to our streets, they have become an absolute necessity to all classes of our population; and the management of them, so that they shall not interfere with other traffic nor with each other, and so by furthering the general convenience fulfill the only condition which makes them tolerable, is now the most important and perplexing question with regard to the orderly regulation of our street travel. And yet, strange to say, they seem to be left out of that question almost entirely, each car being regarded only as an isolated vehicle, a sort of cheap omnibus. Just by the lower end of City Hall Park nine of these railways have been allowed to converge, and there, in ordinary times, eight, and now the whole nine, discharge their living loads. And at this very point, brought together by the triangular form of the southern end of the island, and the throng of business there, a very large number of all the heavy carts and drays, as well as of the omnibuses and carriages, are crowded together before they diverge into the various avenues which pass through the upper and wider part of the City. The junction here of Broadway and the Bowery (of which Chatham-street and Park-row are practically but a continuation) and the crossing within a hundred yards of the same spot of Fulton-street, the main avenue to Fulton Ferry, would have indicated to a mind capable of plan and systematic organization that all means should be used to relieve this locality, and to prevent any other or further concentration there than was absolutely unavoidable. But, on the contrary, it would seem that everything has been done and constantly is done to bring together there all traffic and street travel of the lower part of the City. The consequence is that the open space between the junction of Ann-street and Park-row on the east and Vesey-street and Broadway on the west, stretching down to the corner of Fulton-street, or even of Maiden-lane and Broadway, is a chaos of man, horses, and vehicles for twelve hours out of the twenty-four.

Again, at Chatham-square, nine streets converge, two of which are the Bowery and East Broadway; and here five railways meet, at all possible angles, and the complication of switches and tracks is almost as great as in that pandemonium, the great Springfield station. At this point the difficulties are increased by the hill, which makes the steepest grade in the City. Confusion reigns here morning and evening, even at ordinary times. But during the past fortnight, the detention and the trouble has been very grievous. Blocks of cars, extending a quarter of a mile in three or four directions, have been common all through the day. The reason of which is, that the snow on either side of the rails drove all vehicles upon the rails, and that the carts and carriages crossing this place from the streets on one side and the other continually checked the steady progress of the converging and diverging lines of cars and other vehicles upon the main thoroughfares. Other places are becoming in this respect, day after day, more and more like those that we have described; one of them is the junction of Broadway, Fifth-avenue, and Twenty-third-street, where, in addition to what may be called the normal travel, three lines of railway now converge.

We have said enough to show that the street-travel of New-York has become so intricate, as well as so great, that its management can no longer be safely left to chance and to the mutual accommodation of drivers and passengers, or to public officers who are burdened with other duties. It is a problem which demands and is worthy of the best administrative skill; and every year it is becoming more difficult and more complicated. The formation of the island, the plan of the City, and the severity of our Winters combine to make our City peculiar in this respect. Our street travel, sooner or later, and the sooner the better, must be organized and placed under the control of one capable and experienced officer, whose immediate power should be almost autocratic, and his responsibility commensurate with the importance of his functions.

Solar and Terrestrial Storms.

The science of the atmosphere has recently received a decided impulse from the study, by independent observation, of the wonderful phenomena of solar meteorology. It is now more than two and a half centuries since the patient old astronomer, SCHEINER, secretly whispered his discovery of spots on the incandescent surface of the sun. But neither he nor the many fellow-toilers, who, with "optic glasses," scrutinized the mysterious appearances on the great luminary, suspected their physical importance. The later theories of PIAZZI SMYTH, WOLF, HERSCHEL, and others suggested a connection between the periodic frequency of solar spots and the cycles of our hot and cold years, and our heaviest and most destructive terrestrial storms. It remained, however, for an humbler workman of science to prove this by direct and protracted research, and to announce, as he has recently done, the remarkable connection between the solar-spot cycles and the cyclonic cycles of the earth.

If a spectator could take his stand on the moon when the earth's illuminated hemisphere was turned toward him, he could distinctly descry, in a clear sky, the outlines of the great continents and islands, he could identify the lofty peaks of the Andes or the Alps, and might, perhaps, distinguish the glittering domes of some of the great cities. So distinct would be his vision of this planet, that he could easily detect the dark and rain-laden cloud floating over the mountains, and almost tell the circular direction of the whirling tornado sweeping over the plains. We may judge of the enormous magnitude of the solar cloud or solar cyclone, which telescopic and spectroscopic revelations show the sun-spots to be, when we remember that, though the sun is more than forty-five times as far from us as the moon, the sun-spots have been distinctly seen by SCHWABE and many others, without instrumental aid. It is true that, as yet, the spectroscope has not unfolded the wondrous tale of the physical constitution and import of these phenomena. But the investigation has progressed sufficiently to connect (beyond all possibility of doubt, and without invoking a single link of speculation) the periodic recurrence of the maximum and minimum sun-spots with the disturbances of terrestrial temperature and magnetism, and, consequently, with our storm periods and seasons of unwonted rain-fall and drouth. For more than twelve years, the Greenwich, the Kew, and Munich observations have attested the respondency of our magnetic storms to the great solar eruptions, and have proved that, as one of the members of the solar system, the earth is sensitive to every change on the burning photosphere of the sun, and that the atmospheres which envelop the two orbs pulsate and throb in unison.

The elaborate investigations of modern physicists fix the sun-spot period at about a ninth part of a century, or little more than eleven years; and Mr. MELDRUM'S indomitable perseverance in ransacking the meteorologic records of Mauritius, and other science-stations in the South Indian Ocean, brings out the fact that the maximum and minimum cyclone periods in those stormy waters correspond with striking uniformity to the solar cycles. It naturally suggested itself to meteorologists that if this were true for cyclones, as effect following cause, it would hold good also for the years of most copious rainfalls; and the same inquirer, not satisfied with his first strongly-sustained deductions, has clinched them by the additional demonstration that the law of periodic rainfall, both maximum and minimum, conforms to the solar periods with equal persistency. The practical application of these discoveries will quickly follow them, when they have been further confirmed and corrected. The agricultural communities, especially, will be able to make excellent use of the deductions they will give rise to, in providing for expected rigorous Winters and the great drouths of Summer; and to the shipper, the seaman, and the citizen generally, the value of long forecasts of the seasons and the wet and dry years will be incalculably useful.

The field of solar research has already proved so prolific and remunerative to European science that it is high time that our American scientists, and particularly our National Weather Bureau, should sedulously cultivate it. The endowment of this Bureau with the means for such cosmical observations would be a wise and opportune investment which the Government should not overlook. The Meteorological Department at the capital, with its continental network of observatories, possesses, more than any other, the facilities for extending Mr. MELDRUM'S discoveries into the northern hemisphere. With sufficient pecuniary resources put within its reach, we shall doubtless hear from it on this interesting and important subject.

MINOR TOPICS.

The people who are managing the Napoleon funeral pageant appear to understand their business. But it is surely a piece of unconscious satire to clothe the corpse in the Field Marshal's uniform which the Emperor wore at Sedan. The suggestions of such a draping are funereal enough in all conscience, compelling the reminder that the crowning disgrace of French arms left the Emperor as dead politically as he now is in the flesh. By the way, are there enough people on this Continent sufficiently interested in the disposal of the Emperor's remains to warrant the elaborate pieces of undertaker's news which have been sent by cable during the last few days?

It is stated that the Spanish nobility and the leaders of the monarchical parties emphatically protest against the proposed reforms in Porto Rico. Of course they do; and so do the Cuban slave-owners and the colonial aristocracy generally. But if their opposition is to compel Spain to disregard her promises and to trample her treaties under foot, the Government at Madrid may find, to its cost, that its existence depends on keeping well up to the progressive policy to which it has pledged itself. Political rights and negro emancipation in Porto Rico mean, of course, a fresh lever to Cuban discontent. But their denial means, also, a probable union between the revolutionary elements in both islands. Half-way progress must be ultimately fatal to Spain. Let her give Cubans and Porto Ricans alike the same measure of justice, and she will have a claim upon the sympathy of the civilized world, which she now conspicuously lacks.

The Mexican General, CORTINA, is a cheerful bandit, who never fails to turn all Mexican revolutions to his personal advantage. As there is nearly always a revolution in progress in some part of that happy Republic, and as the Generals of either party assume the right to steal unlimited cattle, Gen. CORTINA, by siding now with one party and now with another, has steadily amassed cattle to his great profit, and to the envy of all other Mexican soldiers and statesmen. In those infrequent periods when Mexico is at peace, CORTINA has judiciously improved the occasion to cross the Rio Grande and steal Texan cattle. It seems, however, as if his prosperous career might soon take a disastrous turn. The Mexican Government has been compelled to remonstrate with him on account of his Texan robberies, and his high spirit has refused to brook such arrogance. He has, therefore, begun a private revolution, which, though it affords him undoubted facilities in the line of cattle, places him in the precarious position of being hemmed in between TEJADA'S soldiers on the south and the angry Texans on the north. It is not impossible that between the two he may meet with his long-deferred deserts.

Politicians will be interested in hearing that *concilliabulum* is Latin for caucus. At least, this is the word given for it in the Papal allocution, as translated by the *Catholic Review*. We suspect that the Council of the Vatican has a good deal to answer for in setting the fashion for the caucus ecclesiastical to which the Armenian Bishops have lately had recourse. If reports speak truly, there was as much wire-pulling done during the session of that venerable body as might have sufficed for half a dozen political conventions. The *concilliabulum*, in fact, became of a good deal more importance than the *concilium*, and the minority which so abjectly submitted to be caucussed into silence is finding in Germany and elsewhere that, while continued resistance might have carried for them a certain amount of respect, their temporary opposition has only made them as much suspected by the uncompromising adherents of the Papacy as they are despised by the consistently liberal and progressive members of the Church.

THE TIMES' CIRCULATION.

Comparative Table of Daily Sales, by Dealers in the City and Suburbs.

The following facts relative to the sales of the TIMES, *Tribune*, and *World*, have been obtained from dealers in this City and the neighboring towns. The figures show how rapidly the circulation of the TIMES is increasing:

	Times.	Tribune.	World.
J. E. Stillwagon — Flushing.			
Whitestone and College Point.	240	80	45
Newark News Company	1,000	850	800
Kozminsky, City	350	200	150
Goode, City	450	200	200
Shear, Hudson Riv. Railroad	1,000	150	200
Heath, East New-York	300	50	10
Stoddard, Bedford-av., Brook.			
lyn	150	65	35
Chamberlin, Englewood, N. J.	300	140	140
Woodruff Bros., West Twenty-third-street Ferry	8	3	3
Edwin Pratt, Desbrosses Ferry	30	15	15
Downey & Lane, Barclay-street Ferry	10	10	5
Mr. Ostis, Cortlandt-street Ferry	20	12	6
Dunn & Case, Liberty-street Ferry and New-Jersey Central Railroad	600	300	200
D. McCarthy, South Ferry	6	6	10
H. P. Pierson, Pavonia Ferry, New-Jersey	300	300	200
Walter England, Cortlandt and Desbrosses-street Ferry	120	60	60
David Reed, (Hoboken,) Barclay-street Ferry	40	20	20
Wm. Jones, Hamilton Ferry, (Brooklyn)	12	10	15
Chas. Van Clief, East Houston and Grand-street Ferry, Williamsburg	120	60	60
Franklin Loughlin, Hunters Point	20	15	20
Wm. Navarro, Greenpoint	10	10	15
James Mullen, Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn	110	30	30
Richard Burchell, Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, Brooklyn	120	60	60
John Connor, Wall-street Ferry	6	6	6
Swain's Stand, Fulton Ferry	25	20	20
John Crumley, James-slip Ferry	5	0	0
Riley, Fulton-avenue, near Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn	140	30	60
Brooklyn News Company	1,500	800	800
Spiero, No. 223 Seventh-street, New-York	300	200	200
Murray, corner Eighth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street	25	15	5
Mealey, Sixth-avenue, near the Park	70	17	6
Stern, Third-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets	50	30	25
Heath, Bedford-avenue	250	25	125
Stoddard, Myrtle-avenue	150	70	25
Beck, serves Ninth Ward, New-York	25	0	0
B. Luther, Ninth Ward, Brooklyn	24	25	20
Smith, Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue	220	150	70
Sheridan, Ninety-second-street, Third-avenue	240	100	25
Lindus, Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue	200	120	25
Spillett, Jamaica, Long Island	200	100	70
Noll, (route,) Hall-street, Fulton, and Baltic streets, Brooklyn	240	0	0
McCleaky & Co., No. 202 Seventh-avenue	200	125	100
Harr, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue	65	15	17
Stand, Fourteenth-street, and Sixth-avenue	200	120	30
Mason, North River route	300	200	100
Tyson, Fifth-avenue Hotel	515	225	100
Cosgrove, Twenty-second Ward	220	30	30
Stonehouse, corner Fulton and Chauncey streets	50	30	6
Abe, Greenpoint, Long Island	140	70	25
Stand, Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue	200	100	30
Wilson, Nineteenth Ward route	200	60	30
Fryllnck, Hackensack	60	30	24
W. England, Jersey City	300	85	30
Greenbaum, Avenue B, Twelfth-street	125	65	25
Bauman, Bergen Hill	170	85	30
Levy, No. 100 Columbia-street	60	15	15
Kavin's, Carmansville	210	100	60
Stand, Thirty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue	200	45	25
Clarke, No. 66 Second-street, Williamsburg	65	40	11
Chitty, Middagh and Henry streets, Brooklyn	125	60	30
Smith, No. 215 Columbia-street, Brooklyn	120	65	30
Simonson, Flatbush and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn	65	30	12
Cowan, Orange, N. J.	100	45	25
Stand, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue	65	25	30
Store, corner De Kalb-avenue and Nostrand-avenue	100	30	30
White, Fourth-street, near South First-street, Williamsburg	75	30	30
Store, Fulton-avenue, near Portland-avenue, Brooklyn	60	30	12
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side	125	50	30
Stand, Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue	240	24	24
Burchell, Williamsburg Ferry	140	70	30
England, (route,) Twenty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue	200	170	70
Pearson, Erie Railway depot	325	220	100
Hager's, St. Charles Hotel	30	30	12
Fields, (route,) Madison-avenue, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets	155	24	30
Reed, Jersey City	140	60	60
Miller, Eighteenth Ward	100	50	30
Farran, (route,) Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street	175	40	60
George Rounds, (route around Fifth-avenue Hotel)	250	120	70
Thompson, Brooklyn Heights	115	60	35
Turnbull, Grand Hotel	35	20	10
Buscona, Sturtevant House	30	15	30
Hoffman House news-stand	30	30	15
Tyson, Globe House	70	30	30
Tyson, Grand Central	75	30	65
Storer, St. Nicholas	150	60	65
St. Charles Hotel news-stand	25	15	10
Brandreth House news-stand	15	10	10
Astor House news-stand	70	30	30

The Storm in Minnesota.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 13.—Sad news of the great storm continues to be received from Minnesota. Whole herds of cattle were caught in the storm and were frozen to death. A man named Christopher left Glyndon, Minn., for home on Tuesday night, and was found lying under the snow frozen to death. A young man named Berry, of the same neighborhood, shared a similar fate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Buona Parte.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The wonderful romance of this family being again before the world, I furnish you the following items: In the "Voyages of Père Labat in Italy, in 1711," occur the following passages, while describing a pompous tour of a Cardinal Legate through Italy, (vol. 6, page 371:) "He arrived in the evening at St. Miniat, and lodged with le Sieur Joseph Buona Parte, who was then in his service as coppiere on Echanson, (cup-bearer.)"

The escort of His Eminence consisted of 383 persons. On page 334 is recorded: "Joseph Buonaparte—Echanson," and on page 387, "M. [illegible] attended by two Estafiers, (footmen)."

A manuscript note states that Napoleon's family emigrated from St. Miniat to Corsica.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The above work was printed in Paris in 1730, and the name is printed in three different ways.

Smoking Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much interest your "Hints to [illegible]" in a recent issue of your paper. I formerly smoked six cigars a day, at a cost of [illegible] per annum. I was puffing away at the [illegible], as usual, while in conversation with a [illegible], who admonished me to quit. "You are [illegible]," said I, and the cigar was thrown into the gutter. That was forty years ago last July, and I have not smoked a cigar since. I am [illegible] from a slavery worse than Egyptian bondage. To say nothing of improved health, freedom from nervous irritability, the subject is worthy of consideration as an economical [illegible], especially when money commands such high rates in Wall-street. My smoking was moderate, compared with some, yet, in forty years, the saving to me has been, with interest, the handsome sum of $31,[illegible], which has given me a pleasant country home in view of Long Island Sound, with orchards, garden, and lawn, around which cluster the most delightful associations of children and grandchildren. I did not resort to "whisky" to enable me to quit. I simply put my foot down and said, "I will be master." L. P. H.

Lobbyists.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The crusade against corruption, of which your paper has been the champion, will never be completed until the infamous lobbyists at Albany are rooted out. I would like to ask you, Mr. Editor, who is the most corrupt rascal, the Boss, or the lobbyists whom he employs to corrupt our legislators? Many of our Representatives are quite young, and I have no doubt now are perfectly honest, and would no doubt remain so were they not seduced by these tempters, who are constantly watching for them, to [illegible] them by promises of mansions on Fifth-avenue, saying to them, "You see I have one, and you can have the same if you do as I wish you to." Finally the young member yields, and henceforward, as the lobbyist now owns him. We can never have honest government until we have honest legislation, and that can never be accomplished until the lobbyists are completely suppressed. Why are they not all excluded from the capital? They are well known there, and the fact that they claim to be attached to, or are interested in some newspaper, should not excuse them. [illegible] one thing certain: both bribers and bribed will be well watched this Winter, as the new Political Reform Society has a paid agent watching them; and, I have no doubt, [illegible] we will be treated to some startling [illegible]. I am glad to see that the new Speaker, Mr. A. B. Cornell, has taken the initiative in this matter, and hope he will not rest until he has driven the whole of this unclean band away from Albany.

ANTI-CORRUPTIONIST.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 13, 1873.

Breaches of Promise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on promises of marriage in yesterday's issue spoke of the recklessness of juries in giving verdicts in favor of a woman for the simple reason of her sex, and not because she is injured to anything like the extent the damages awarded represent. When we consider that about seven-eighths of the breaches of promise of marriage are committed by women, it would seem to a modest mind that as long as such is the case, suits against men had better be postponed until the women themselves can show themselves to be at least as good as men in the respect of keeping their engagements. A man's happiness seems to be of no account. You say that when a woman's happiness is endangered, the damages awarded ought to be commensurate with the injury inflicted; yet this Western petitioner is awarded damages to the extent of $2,500, where the evidence given showed plainly that all the injury her feelings underwent was simply nothing at all. I know of a case that came under my notice about a year ago, which, for cold-hearted indifference to the plainest precepts of decency, could not well be paralleled. A young man asked the hand of a young woman in marriage, and was accepted. For a month both got along very well together, until at last, by accident, the young man found some traits in the woman's character which he knew would never allow of a permanent happiness between them. Her whole time was taken up by amusements—the ball, opera, theatre—the atmosphere of a boarding-house suited her much better than quiet evenings at home, or the trouble of the same, and from other remarks she let drop convinced him that he had made a mistake; but, like a great many others in his position, he repressed the idea that all might not be as bad as he supposed, and that as he had given his word, he considered it his duty to stick to it and carry out the promise he had made. Of the policy of this I suppose there will be different opinions. At last in the course of events this young man met a young lady in every respect the one he ought to marry, suited to him in almost every way, both as regards temperament, tastes, and habits, &c., but being, as he considered, bound by his first engagement, he decided that he would keep his promise if he had to sacrifice his happiness. In this way events went on until a week before his marriage was to come off, when his intended told him that she found that she had no love for him. On being pressed for a reason she said that since she had plighted her troth with him another had appeared on the scene, one who could give her money enough to gratify those pleasures which she said were necessary to her; in short, while the gentleman all along had been nursing himself to what he considered his duty, his intended had been coolly weighing him in a financial balance with another, and finding him shorter in that respect than the other, had dropped him. Most people will say a happy escape; just so. But this was not all; the young man finding that he was no longer bound, went after the one whom he should have seen first, and found that while he had been keeping faith with her who jilted him, the last lady had been wooed and won, and thus the chances he did have for a happy settlement in life were swept away, and the woman who caused it all safe in the fact that there was no law to call her to account for the crime she had committed. She kept her betrothed on the string until she thought she could do better, and then cast him off. I think, Mr. Editor, that as long as society looks indifferently on a wrong like this, when committed by a woman, it is rather presuming morality to hold a man to account. This woman held this man to his promise as long as she considered it her interest to do so; kept him away from other society until she found a better chance, and then told him to go. The result is that today he is heart-broken at the loss of one he might have had, while the cause of it all is enjoying an abundance of wealth, and, I suppose, is as happy as money can make her.

More recently a case came under my notice where a young woman, residing on Brooklyn Heights, was discovered to be engaged to four young men at the same time, and, when taxed with it, coolly acknowledged it, and said that it was her object to make a match where she could have all the money she could spend, and that she had engaged herself to all these young men on the principle of having as many strings as possible to her bow, and that she was waiting to see which of the young men in a given time (that is if no one else approached [illegible]) would be able to produce the largest bank account, and to him she would enter into active negotiations. She was fortunately found out by the merest accident, and is now casting her lines in other places. These cases I have mentioned are only two of the many which are occurring every day. I have no sympathy with the [illegible] which some editors send up over breaches of promise against a woman, when the same editors have not a word to say when a man's happiness is wrecked. When women, in general, can show as much principle as men, in keeping their word, it will then be time, and not before, to allow any such thing as a breach of promise to be heard in Court or anywhere else. C. C. M.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 13, 1873.

Painting and Architecture as Arts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been attracted to an article, which appeared in the TIMES some days ago, headed "The Vienna Exposition and New-York Artists." Whatever just reasons the writer of that article may have had to complain of the treatment of painters in connection with that Exposition, this surely gave him no ground to append to it a sneer at architects by saying, in comparing the two arts, that "painting is a thing infinitely more complicated and technical," namely, than the art of architecture.

Now, so far as this mere technical is concerned, is there really not an infinite amount more of technical knowledge required of the artist who is to build the dome of the Capitol at Washington—nay, I might say the dome of our own County Court-house—or of the architect who is called upon to build Trinity Church, the Grand Central Depot, or the Academy of Music, than of the painter, from whom his patron asks a portrait, a landscape, or a scene of legendary or historical lore? It is quite true that the painter has to study the arts of outlining, coloring, perspective, &c., to perhaps a greater extent than the architect; but, remember, that the architect has to study, so far as the technical is concerned, not only these arts, but, furthermore, the sciences of acoustics, of heating, of ventilation, of dynamics, statics, and constructing—nay, even those of geology and mineralogy, so that he may scientifically and artistically use the materials employed in his art.

Sir Joshua Reynolds says: "If the value and rank of every art be in proportion to the mental labor employed in it, or the mental pleasure produced by it, then must architecture rank very high indeed. It may be easier to design a common house than to paint a decent picture; yet the requirements necessary to produce an accomplished architect are more numerous and more difficult of attainment than those required to form a painter. Hence, the world has produced fewer great architects than great painters."

If with us the art of painting—particularly landscape painting—seems the only art which has developed itself to such an extent as to entitle itself to the appellation of an art, permit me to inquire whether this art, so far as the writer of the article in the TIMES compares it with that of architecture, has not had infinitely more inducements, encouragements, and chances of its development?

Has the painter, called upon to finish a portrait or a landscape or a historical scene—has he, I say, a committee to superintend and correct, mind you, every stroke of his pencil, as every architect has here, whether that committee be an official one, or constituted of the members of the family for whom a private mansion is to be planned and built? Is the painter bound, as the architect is bound, to subordinate his views and his knowledge of his art to the superior discernment of his patrons? Has he to consult the perhaps utterly incongruous views of husband, wife, daughters, and brothers, or of prospective husband, prospective brides, &c., and to reconcile these different views as best he may? Has he "Painting Committees" as we have "Building Committees" to look over his shoulders and tell him that he must put on more paint here and less paint there, and that, in short, he must make his painting a perfect daub before it can "pass the Board" and be acknowledged a great work of art?

And what is the chief reason why he has not these hindrances? Forsooth, because the art of painting is considered to be an æsthetical, a purely ideal art, whereas the art of architecture is held to be merely a "practical" art. Now, if the writer of that article in your paper has really the interest of art in general at heart, let him with me aid in opening the mind of those of our wealthy merchants and citizens who may plan the erection of large buildings to this proposition: That the most thoroughly educated scientific artists in every art, and hence also in the art of architecture, are by far the most practical and cheap. Only capability of thorough mathematical calculation can insure correctness of proportion in a building; scientific knowledge of all the chemical elements belonging to the building material alone can arrange that material so as to last; knowledge of geology and mineralogy alone can insure the safety of erecting a building upon a specified piece of ground; and, finally, thorough æsthetical culture alone can plan a building which shall be considered beautiful by our age as well as by all ages to come. Michael Angelo tolerated no Supervisory Committees when he planned his perennial works; why should modern architects be subjected to that supervision, and yet be held accountable to the same purely æsthetical judgments, which are applied to Michael Angelo?

When the men who build the great buildings of New-York, and of America, shall begin to realize this, and shall place the same confidence in their architectural artists which Lorenzo de Medici, for instance, placed in the art-genius of his architect, we may expect the same, if not a greater, exposition of art-genius in American architecture as we have witnessed in American landscape painting and in American sculpture.

CARL PFEIFFER, Architect,
No. 113 Broadway.

Tragedy in Jersey City—A Sad Story.

About a month ago, Chief of Police Dickson, of Jersey City, received a circular from Concord, N. H., offering a reward of $200 for the arrest of George Sherburn and Josephine Drew, who, it was stated, had eloped from Concord. The girl was fifteen years of age, the daughter of a wealthy citizen of Fisherville, near Concord. Sherburn was described as a married man, twenty-eight years of age, and it was stated that he left a wife and two children in Concord. Nothing was seen in Jersey City of the persons thus described, until a reporter learning of a mysterious death at a boarding-house kept by a Mrs. Hendrickson, in Hudson-street, went there and saw a man whom he believed to be Sherburn. It appears that on the 3d of December a man with a young girl, whom he represented as his wife, engaged board at Mrs. Hendrickson's, and came on the same day with their baggage. Within two weeks the young lady became suddenly very ill, and died on the 18th. The cause of her death was represented as typhoid fever, and no inquest was held. Sherburn disappeared soon afterward, and until last evening he escaped arrest. At 10½ o'clock he arrived in Jersey City on the Philadelphia train, and Capt. McHorney having learned by some means that he was coming, met him, and took him into custody. At the Police Station he behaved with the utmost coolness, did not deny his name, and took his place in the cell without a murmur. An examination will be held as soon as the persons who ordered his arrest can be heard from.

Fire in Catharine-Street—Loss $20,000—Narrow Escape of Families.

About 11 o'clock, last night, a fire was discovered in the fancy-goods store of G. Berkowitz, No. 70 Catherine-street, corner of Oak, a two-story and attic frame building. The flames soon extended to the tinware-store of N. Commerford, in the rear, fronting on Oak-street, and to the stores of James Godfrey & Sons, gunsmiths, No. 72 Catherine-street, and the bakery of Henry Opp, No. 74 Catherine-street, all frame houses with brick fronts. A rumor that two kegs of gunpowder were stored in the basement of No. 72 at first caused the Police to be somewhat careful of their movements, until it was ascertained that Mr. Godfrey and his family lived on the second floor, whereupon Officer Michael Walsh, of the Seventh Precinct, assisted by Roundsmen Plott and Smith, and Officers Mullen and Kennedy, of the same precinct, rescued James Godfrey, his wife, daughter, and her child in a half-suffocated condition, an entrance being gained from the window of No. 76. Mr. Godfrey, Sr., being paralyzed, rendered this task rather more difficult than would otherwise have been the case. Nos. 70 and 72 Catherine-street, with the building in the rear, No. 60 Oak-street, were totally destroyed, and No. 74 Catherine-street was badly damaged by fire and water. The buildings, owned by John T. Moore, are damaged about $5,000; supposed to be insured. Berkowitz's loss is estimated at $1,000; covered by insurance. Godfrey & Sons lose about $10,000 on stock and furniture; insured for $6,000, companies not ascertained. Henry Opp loses about $2,500 on stock and furniture; partially insured. Commerford's loss is about $500. Other persons in the neighboring houses lose small sums by water and removal, making a total loss of about $20,000.

Murder by a Boy—Tragic Result of Target Festivities.

On Thanksgiving Day a Seventh Ward target company went to Karl's Park, Morrisania. The usual crowd of boys followed them. Seaman Rhaines, a lad of fifteen, nephew of the proprietor, was gate-keeper. He refused admission to the boys, and threatened to shoot them. They jeered him, and drawing a pistol, he shot William Maher, fifteen years of age, residing at No. 197 Mulberry-street. The ball took effect in the lad's back. Rhaines was arrested and committed. On Dec. 18 he was tried before Judge Clifford, at White Plains. A plea of assault and battery was entered and accepted. Judge Clifford asked concerning Maher's condition, and being told that he was not hurt, imposed a fine of $25. It is charged that Rhaines has since left the country.

Meantime, Maher was lying at his father's residence, and, to all appearances, recovering, although the ball could not be extracted. Within the past week, however, he has taken a change for the worse, and his attending physician says that his death is only a question of a few days. Coroner Keenan was yesterday notified to take his ante-mortem deposition.

A suit for damages against Mr. Schaffer, the assailant's uncle, will ensue. The two witnesses to the shooting, Edward Leonard, of No. 155 Forsyth-street, and James Conklin, of No. 352 Madison-street, who were locked up in the House of Detention, say that the prosecuting officer did not ask them any questions at the trial, and Maher's father says he received no notification to attend it.

Ball of the Cercle Français.

The eighth annual ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie took place at the Academy of Music, last evening. The proceedings were not commenced until almost 11 o'clock, but the animation which usually characterizes the great masked balls of the season marked the reunion from its outset. It is to be regretted that the vivacity in question suggests little that is new in respect of description. There was an immense assortment of costumes, and many of them were rich and tasteful, but no dress or personation differed in any material respect from the attires or performances made familiar by costumers and jolly frequenters of masked and fancy dress entertainments. Hence the superfluousness of comment upon the scene which was presented toward midnight, and was kept unrolled, with but slight variations, until about 4 o'clock. It is to be mentioned that perfect order was maintained throughout the night; that the visitor of *bals masques* in former years had no difficulty in recognizing the well-known forms and faces conspicuous in reunions bygone, and that the stage and music had numerous representatives—Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski being prominent among the latter. The orchestra was under the joint direction of Messrs. Eben and Zaulig and supplied capital music, whereof the dancers afforded unlimited proofs of appreciation. MM. Salmon, Flaurand, and Kinzler were specially attentive to the details of the ball.

New Telegraph Combination—Proposed Reduction of Rates.

Rumors have been current of late of a proposed combination by the different telegraph companies, antagonistic to the Western Union, by which their lines may be consolidated and their interests made identical. These reports have found little credence on the street, but it now appears that they were well founded. Committees from different lines in various parts of the country have been in secret session in this City for several days, and it is announced on good authority that the consolidation is nearly completed. The first move of the combination will be to adopt lower rates and establish an active competition with the Western Union Company. As the combination is extensive, including nearly all of the lines in the country, the rivalry will probably be very active. A report also prevailed yesterday on the street that the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company had made preparations to meet the contingency, and had already authorized the President, Mr. Orton, to lower the rates for messages throughout the country. A reporter of the TIMES called upon Mr. Orton to inquire concerning the truth of the rumor, when he stated that at the meeting of the Executive Committee, on Saturday, he had been authorized to lower the rates for messages as he saw fit, to compete with other lines and to further the interests of the Company. This had been done, not so much to enter into a competition to defeat the proposed combination, as with a view to carry out the general policy of the Company from the beginning to lower the rates whenever it could be done consistently. The time for lowering the rates had been left entirely to Mr. Orton's option, and as yet no new tariff has been prepared.

The Times' Stereopticon Bulletins.

People passing the junction of Broadway and Fifth-avenue last evening had their attention arrested by the NEW-YORK TIMES' bulletins displayed by the Stereopticon Company. All the important events of the day were rapidly displayed in large letters on the illuminated canvas, so that the public was at once informed of the news. From 7 o'clock until midnight the bulletins appeared in quick succession, news from all parts of the world being given in brief sentences. The latest move in Erie, the Tweed trial, the hotel inspections, the doings of Congress, and many other items of interesting news were displayed at short intervals, the messages being transmitted by telegraph from the TIMES office, as soon as received. The usual crowd of spectators was, last evening, largely increased by the appearance of these bulletins, and the enterprise was loudly commended by all who chanced to read them, as by this means important news was obtained at an hour when it was most valuable and interesting. We intend continuing the experiment, as it will no doubt be found advantageous to the general public and the readers of the TIMES.

Rapid Transit—Action of Prominent Citizens.

Last night a meeting was held at No. 602 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street, to consider the question of procuring rapid transportation to all parts of the City.

Among those present were Dwight H. Olmstead, James F. Ruggles, Courtlandt Palmer, James Monteith, E. F. Brown, Simeon E. Church, and many other prominent citizens.

Mr. Olmstead presided, and read the draft of a bill granting the charter, as amended by the Committee appointed on Monday last. This bill provides for the building of a railroad by the City authorities, the commissioner and engineers to be appointed by Gov. Dix and approved of by the Senate. The line is to extend from the Battery to Harlem Bridge, and the fare at the outset is not to exceed seven cents, and below Seventy-second-street, five cents.

After much discussion, it was agreed that a permanent organization should be formed without further delay, and ultimately a number present united in organizing a company to be known as the Rapid-transit Association.

The following officers were appointed: Randolph A. Witthaus, President; J. W. Drexel, Vice-President; James F. Ruggles, Secretary, and Charles H. Cossett, Treasurer.

An Executive Committee consisting of James Monteith, F. H. Cossett, E. F. Brown, Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., Simeon E. Church, W. B. Harrison, Charles H. Russell, Jr., Robert S. Hone, and R. H. Arkenburgh, was also appointed to carry out the objects of the proposed bill. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Committee of Seventy, and the heads of the different departments for the purpose of securing their co-operation in the undertaking.

Personal.

Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge R. M. Corwine, of Washington; Hon. J. W. Courtwright, of Ohio; ex-Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. J. V. Baker, of Washington County, and Congressman E. C. Benedict, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. Alfred Sage and A. A. Fletcher, of Denver, Colorado, are at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, and Forster Comer, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland, are at the Hoffman House.

Col. W. F. Stocking, of the United States Army; Hon. John P. Bigelow, of Washington, and Hon. W. W. Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Mortimore, of Virginia; Hon. Henry W. Stevenson, of Baltimore, and Gen. H. A. Whitney, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. L. Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., and Thaddeus Welles, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

Serious Charge Against a School Teacher.

The Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education commenced yesterday an investigation into the charges preferred against Mr. Lord, Principal of Grammar School No. 8, Eighth Ward. The investigation was induced by an affidavit from Miss S. Simonson, setting forth that she had seen Lord intoxicated above twenty times, and that during two weeks he was in her house when he ought to have been at the school. It is also charged that he was frequently intoxicated while engaged in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury appeared for Mr. Lord. Mr. David S. Page, Chairman of the local Board of School Trustees, was examined, and testified that he thought the interests of the school were suffering in consequence of the intemperance and inefficiency of the Principal. The investigation will be resumed on Monday next.

A New Commissioner of Parks.

Mayor Havemeyer yesterday appointed Mr. S. H. Wales, to fill the Commissionership in the Board of the Department of Parks, vacant by the absence of Thomas C. Fields.

ESCAPE FROM SING SING.

Three Convicts Cut Open a Window of the Prison—Details of the Achievement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Monday, Jan. 13, 1873.

Three convicts escaped from the State Prison yesterday afternoon. One of them was Francis Wilson, an old offender, and the prime mover in the plot. The second was John Brady, who is a noted horse-thief, and who was sentenced in Poughkeepsie to four years' confinement at Sing Sing. He is five feet seven inches high, weighs 159 pounds, and has a florid complexion, brown hair, and blue eyes. All his upper teeth are out, and he has a large black mole on the left side of the nose, near the corner of the eye, and both of his hands are much scarred. The third, George De Leon, was convicted in New-York, in 1870, of forgery in the third degree, and sent up for three years. Francis Wilson was sent to Sing Sing from Jefferson County. He is a safe-blower and bank-robber, and was considered the smartest convict in Sing Sing. I visited the prison this morning to ascertain the details. Warden Hubbell says that the prisoners escaped from a window at the north end of the hallway or corridor, which window is but five or six feet above the ground. In order to get out of this it was necessary to saw off the iron bars, and even then the aperture made was so small that the edges of it had to be soaped to permit egress. The work of sawing the bars was accomplished, the Warden thinks, several days ago. The escape occurred at about 5 o'clock P. M. At that hour there were three keepers stationed in the main hall, one new and two old ones, and it was about the time for the relief to come on. The convict De Leon had the freedom of the hall as water-carrier. It being Sunday the balance of the prisoners were all locked up in their respective cells. While the keepers were lounging about the hallway and De Leon was apparently attending strictly to his business, the keepers were suddenly called to the hospital by a false alarm, and it is supposed that just as quick as they absented themselves De Leon hastened to Brady's and Wilson's cells, and, having a false key, unlocked them, when all three ran to the north window and escaped. It is evident that they selected Sunday because of the general quiet of the day about the prison yards, and also from the fact that on that day no telegraphic communication can be had with places other than New-York, Poughkeepsie, and Albany. When the keepers returned from their visit to the hospital, they commenced to light up the prison, when they found that there was something the matter with the gas, it would not burn. In this dilemma one keeper proceeded to examine the meter, another to notify the Warden, and the third began lighting the dark lanterns, which are sometimes used about the corridors and other places to detect "stow-aways." When the latter keeper reached the lanterns he could not light them, and, upon a closer examination, he found they had been tampered with in an ingenious manner. All the wicks had been clipped short inside, the cap having been unscrewed and taken off for the purpose, thus rendering it necessary to put in new wicks, which would take up much time.

This little episode alarmed the keeper, and he at once concluded that there had either been an escape or that a revolt was about to be inaugurated. The Warden, having been by this time informed of the fact that the gas wouldn't burn, was also of the opinion that something unusual was transpiring, and ordered a general alarm. An attempt was made to ring the bell, but the rope had been cut through to one strand, and that snapped. All this time the escaping convicts were fleeing for dear life. When their absence was ascertained, guards and keepers were sent in every direction, and when the rope had been fixed the bell was rung incessantly, when hundreds of people from the village flocked to the prison, supposing a general revolt was in progress. It is supposed that the convicts, when once free, took to the Hudson River, which is firmly closed with ice, and started on foot, or had a horse and sleigh ready to convey them across the river to the mountains in Rockland County. Acting under that belief, a number of guards and villagers hurried across, all well armed, and determined to scour the woods all night.

A Sing Sing hack-driver states that two of the convicts were seen at the cemetery gate, at the north end of the village, at 12 o'clock last night. One of them had a blanket thrown over his shoulders, but the other was in his prison garb. Both were just entering the cemetery. Mr. James Jackson, the prison telegraph operator, sent messages to all the police authorities last night, notifying them of the affair. This morning Warden Hubbell suspended the three keepers until a full investigation can be had. It is proper to state that Mr. McDuffie, of Albany, who was on the first of January appointed principal keeper, has not yet arrived at the prison. This is the first escape from the prison under the new management, and it is hoped it will be the last. If escapes are to commence thus early, and in such batches, the Warden will do well to inaugurate the severest discipline at once.

The War With the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—In the battle of the companies of the Fifth Cavalry with the Apache Indians on the 29th of December, near Salt River, not a warrior escaped. All of the band were killed, and twenty-five women and children captured.

A New-Mexico freight train for Camp Bell was attacked by Apaches and a wagon-master killed at Pinos-Altos. The Indians also killed some of the white men, and were afterward seen on the reservation wearing the clothes of the murdered men.

A Victim of the Callicoon Railroad Collision.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Information was received here today that W. H. Cole, a show-case dealer, of New-York, was in one of the sleeping-coaches, which were burned in the railroad collision near Callicoon Station, on the Erie Railroad, last week. He was so badly burned that his recovery is extremely doubtful. It was stated at the time of the collision that there was only one person injured, he having his leg broken.

The National Prison Association.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The National Prison Association will assemble here on Tuesday next, 21st inst. The Committee of Arrangements of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Maryland, extend an invitation to all the Judges of the criminal Courts, and Prosecuting Attorneys, Commissioners and Marshals, Police Captains, and officers of prisons and reformatories, and all active friends of prison reform, to be present and assist in the deliberations of the Association. The Committee state that the different hotel proprietors have agreed to reduce the rates of charge materially to those attending the session of the Association.

The Railway Wars of New-Jersey—Arrest of a Vice-President.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13.—Henry M. Hamilton, Vice-President of the National Railway Company, was today brought into the Court of Quarter Sessions as a prisoner. An indictment had been found against him, charging him with obtaining $50,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by falsely representing that he owned all the stock of the Hamilton Improvement Company of New-Jersey. Not being a resident of this city, he was arrested on a bench-warrant on his arrival in town. After questioning the officer as to the manner of arrest, the Judge fixed the amount of bail at $10,000, which was promptly entered, and the prisoner was released.

The Wharton Trial—Death of the Sheriff.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 13.—Six additional jurors were obtained in the Wharton case today, making eleven so far. The death of Sheriff Chairs, of Anne Arundel County, has given rise to some complications in the case. A writ of *venire* summoning talesmen, and directed to the Sheriff, was not returned *pro forma* when the Court adjourned on Friday last, since which time Sheriff Chairs has died, and his deputies could not return the writ. A new Sheriff was appointed and a new writ issued, summoning the same talesmen included in the first *venire*. Some of these were sworn as jurors today. The non-return of the deceased Sheriff will be a point for the Court of Appeals in case the jury find a verdict adverse to the prisoner.

GENERAL NOTES.

The new Yale College Chapel is really to be begun in the Spring.

A Philadelphia paper headed an article yesterday, "An Apology for the Truth."

Ex-Gov. Lindsley, of Alabama, was recently stricken with apoplexy, and is seriously ill.

Gen. John F. Hartranft will be inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Papers in Brownsville, Texas, complain that the city lamps are stolen from the streets with aggravating regularity.

A Cincinnati scoffer asserts that wedding journeys in Chicago usually consist of a foot-race to the Divorce Court.

The alumni of Amherst College, residing in Chicago and vicinity, dined together a few nights ago.

The Girard estate is now valued at $4,962,735. During the twenty-five years of its existence the College has educated 1,696 orphans.

The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* compliments a man for securing the passage of a resolution prohibiting smoking in the Michigan Senate Chamber.

The St. Louis *Democrat* laments because of the prevalence of the idea that it is more genteel to sell shoes for $10 a week than to make them for $25.

The Indianapolis *Journal* anticipates that the next twenty-four months will witness an increase in the manufacturing enterprises of the West unknown in any former period.

The Richmond *Whig* appeals for sympathy for the old land-owners in Virginia, as those who bore the brunt of the war, and have been left by it helpless and almost penniless.

Lieut.-Gen. Phil. Sheridan and his staff officers gave a ball in Chicago on the 8th, and the papers there say it was "the most conspicuous social event of the season."

It is said that Congressman F. W. Palmer, of Iowa, has purchased a half interest in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and will become its editor on the 4th of March, when his term expires.

Ossian E. Dodge is the defendant in a suit for divorce, in St. Paul, Minn. He is fifty-two, and his wife twenty-eight; and she alleges brutal treatment and marital infidelity.

The election of member of the Forty-third Congress in the Eighth District of Georgia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Ambrose R. Wright, is to take place Feb. 16.

Two churches in Philadelphia took fire from defective flues on Sunday morning. Timely discovery prevented much damage, but not without much alarm among the congregation in one of them.

A Georgia Judge married a runaway couple from Alabama, the other day, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the groom whispered: "Judge, be as light as you can; I haven't much money, and am far from home."

A letter of inquiry, sent for the Philadelphia Post-office to the Postmaster at Bareville, Penn., Nov. 15, 1861, was gravely answered on the 3d inst., as if just received. Eleven years, but the usual time between Brooklyn and New-York.

A boarding-house keeper, in Indianapolis, has been sued for $5,000 damages by a boarder, who alleges that she caught the small-pox through his negligence, another of the inmates being down with the disease, and the fact concealed from the other occupants of the house.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* remarks that "independent journalism," as now practiced by those who make the loudest professions of it, apparently consists in abusing everybody else by direct attack, sneers, or innuendo, and praising one's self, without stint or measure.

Jubal Early comes to the surface again long enough to say: "I cannot endure one who has gone over to the enemy since the war. Though he be a Virginian, I regard his crime as unpardonable, and worse than if he had deserted in time of war." Somebody in Virginia ought to teach Early to hold his tongue.

Hon. James S. Hook, in a letter accepting an independent Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eighth District of Georgia, says: "He who has the duty devolved upon him at this juncture of steering the ship of State safely through the troubled waters, has need of all the moral support which a generous constituency can afford him. President Grant's position is one of peculiar embarrassment and difficulty. Let us not judge him either hastily or harshly."

Speaking of a lady recently deceased in Boston, the *Transcript* of that city says: "She was a person not easily to be described, and not in a few words, because the play of her mind was so genial and subtle. She was like sunshine. But she did not shine out cheerfully for her friends and a wide acquaintance without mastering her own private griefs, and being the better for them. She was intensely sympathetic, but genially so, and pleasantly. So many people who are sympathetic are lugubrious merely!"

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Eight boys escaped from the Philadelphia House of Refuge on Saturday night.

The Aimée Opera Bouffe Company opened at Washington, last night, to a crowded house.

A pork-packing house at Weston, Mo., with contents, valued at $35,000 or $40,000, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The State Senate met at 7½ o'clock last night, but only eleven Senators being present an adjournment till today was taken.

The schooner Robert Palmer, from Boston, for Mobile, put into Newport yesterday, having sprung a leak at sea during the gale on the night of the 11th.

The directors of the Lewiston and Auburn Railroad completed the contract yesterday for building the road from Lewiston, Me., to the Grand Trunk line.

The Selma *Times* (Democratic) will, today, advocate the election of Hon. Richard Busteed, Senator from Alabama, it being impossible to elect a Democrat.

Capt. James Irwin, a prominent railroad contractor, died in Baltimore yesterday, of apoplexy. He was an old and respected citizen of Baltimore.

The first annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory this evening at 8 P. M., for an election to fill the places of the out-going directors.

The First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday, extended a unanimous call to Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt, of New-York City, to its pastorate. The church is one of the wealthiest in the Southern States.

Leo Carmon was yesterday convicted, in the United States District Court, of robbing the mails while employed in the Registry Department of the Chicago Post-office. A motion for a new trial was entered.

The Rhode Island General Assembly met in Providence yesterday according to adjournment. The annual communication of the Governor was presented, and showed that the various interests of the State are in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. John S. Delano has received a telegram from his father, Secretary Delano, dated Havana, Saturday last, saying he had been detained there for want of a steamer, but would leave that day for home on a steamer, via New-Orleans.

The old "liberty bell" was removed yesterday morning from Independence Hall to the vestibule, where it is to stand in future. As an experiment, a clapper was attached and thirteen strokes given to commemorate the change of location.

A little boy named William Post, while riding down a hill on a sled in Kingston, N. Y., yesterday, ran on the track of the New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad in front of a passing locomotive, and was literally ground to atoms.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday at the close of business were as follows: Currency, $3,310,754 40; coin, including $25,503,500 coin certificates, $64,573,312 90; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $27,255,000.

The Inman steam-ship City of Washington, seventeen days from Liverpool, for New-York, put into Boston, yesterday morning, short of coal, having experienced a very rough passage, with constant westerly gales and high seas. She has sustained no damage, and will resume her voyage as soon as a supply of coal can be put on board. Her mails were landed there to be forwarded to New-York by rail. She brought 103 steerage passengers, but none in the cabin.

The following is the General Term calendar of the Supreme Court, at Syracuse, N. Y., for Jan. 14: Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 90, 91.

The failure of Mercer & Co., boot and shoe merchants, in Columbus, Ohio, was announced yesterday. Their liabilities are about $35,000, and their assets from $15,000 to $20,000.

Judge Humphries, District Judge of the District of Columbia, has resigned. Judge Busteed, District Judge for Alabama, who has resigned that place, has been nominated to succeed Judge Humphries. Judge Humphries will be nominated to succeed Judge Busteed in Alabama.

At a meeting of the coal men in Philadelphia, on Sunday, the operators accepted the offer of the miners of Jan. 10 for last year's basis, as the minimum, of $2 50 for contract work and $2 75 for a day's wages, sliding above the sum named at the rate of one per cent. in three for an advance on coal. Several of the collieries went to work yesterday morning, and there will be a general resumption of work throughout the coal region immediately.

UTAH.

Band of Cattle Thieves Broken up at Corrinne—Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 13.—Startling facts have lately come to light tending to expose a system of wholesale cattle stealing at Corinne, Utah, extending over a period of about two years. Sixteen affidavits have been made by a butcher and his wife who were engaged in much of the slaughtering. Letters giving directions in regard to the stolen cattle and arranging to drown or shoot them, if necessary, to avoid discovery, are said to have been traced to the parties arrested. Six indictments have already been found by the Grand Jury. Three of the persons are in jail and two were released upon $5,000 bonds. The people of Corinne are rejoicing over the breaking up of the gang. Nearly 400 cattle have been traced.

Unfounded reports are circulating that Brigham Young is dead. He is at St. George, Southern Utah, and in excellent health.

On Saturday, Deputy United States Collector Bird assaulted ex-Gov. Mann in the street, beating him on the head and face with a cane. The difficulty arose out of repeated remarks by the latter reflecting upon Bird.

Sheppard, the Wyoming fugitive, who was released on habeas corpus here, was re-arrested at Weber, Utah, and has been tried and imprisoned for three years.

An impression prevails that Charles A. Washburn, formerly Minister to Paraguay, and at present resident here, is to be appointed Governor, vice Woods. The war between the Radicals and Robinson Walker, candidate for Governor, waxes warm. The *Journal* this evening strongly denounces Walker, and declares that Utah needs politician officials, and not sagacious tape-sellers.

Fiendish Attempt to Burn a Tenement-House in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—A dastardly attempt was made this evening to burn a building known as "Hotel Harrison," a tenement-house. A fire was set under the stairway, whereby all means of escape was cut off; but, fortunately, it was discovered in time for the inmates, consisting of two families, with three children each, to make their escape through the dense smoke. The same building was set on fire on Sunday night, it is supposed by the same parties. The building was damaged about $700, and is insured.

Theatrical.

The intended performance of the "Alhambra," at the Olympic Theatre, last evening, did not occur, because of the scenic exigencies of the burlesque. It may be attended to-night.

Infant Asylum Ball.

We are glad to announce the assured success of the Infant Asylum Ball to be given at the Academy of Music Thursday evening, Jan. 16. The sale of boxes and tickets has been very large, and several of the managers have given up their boxes to be resold at a premium. The Floor Committee are all gentlemen of high standing, and have perfected their arrangements. The lady managers will be on the floor during the evening. Delmonico furnishes the supper, Grafulla the music, and Mr. Theodore Moss has kindly volunteered a general superintendence. Surely nothing more is required to render it a brilliant success.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations, received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged	$7,234 15
Presbyterian Sunday-school of Greenville	2 00
Friends from Newton, Long Island	13 00
One who believes in progress	1 00
H. M. E.	2 50
Earnings of a juror	28 00
Total	$7,280 65

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, has received all of the latest English and Continental periodicals, including the London *Graphic*, the *Illustrated News*, *Punch*, *Judy*, and *Fun*. The *Saturday Review*, *Examiner*, *Nature*, and a multitude of other leading journals may be found on his counter.

An Agreeable Surprise.

Just at the close of the period when the directors of most other fire underwriting organizations have been assessing their share-holders, in order to maintain a suitable financial status, that sterling incorporation, the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, comes forward with the cheering announcement of its regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

It must be remembered that the "Williamsburgh City Fire" is not one of the so-called "local companies," but an incorporation pursuing a wisely-selected and carefully-conducted general business, its risks being distributed over an extended area of the country. Its losses at the late disastrous Boston fire made a total of about $150,000, all of which is being adjusted and paid, with the usual promptness and liberality incident to this reliable and useful incorporation. Really, President Driggs and his worthy associates, as well as their numerous patrons, have cause for mutual congratulation. Besides its intact capital of $250,000, the "Williamsburgh City Fire" has now a surplus of about $204,000, making total cash assets of $454,000.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, was organized in 1853, has paid to its policy-holders since its organization the sum of $600,000, including $32,000 in the great conflagration of Chicago, as well as $10,000, less salvage, in Boston. Its business in the year 1872 increased very materially, and, by pursuing its present conservative course, will soon rank among our favored City companies. Its risks are distributed in the first-class cities of the Union, and has not a heavy amount of risk in any one locality, and thereby offers good security to its policy-holders. Its capital, $150,000, and surplus of $40,000, are well invested, the greater part in Government bonds, independent of current income; and its lines graded to its capital is also of further security.—*Insurance Monitor.*

THE QUEEN OF SEWING-MACHINES.—The beautiful rooms of the Wilson Sewing-machine Company have become one of the most popular business places in the City. The wonderful popularity and efficiency of the machine, its perfect adaptation to all kinds of family sewing, and the ease with which it operates, make it a prime favorite in every family that it has ever entered. It is the cheapest, and in all respects the best sewing-machine ever offered to the people. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

All Persons would like to have luxuriant, beautiful hair. BURNETT'S COCOAINE has won laurels.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest, a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, Five Cents.

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT, Dentist, invites inspection to a remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air-cells, far surpasses and entirely supersedes the use of gold plate, platina, rubber, &c. Rubber is well known to be dry, heating, and unhealthy; this base is perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.

NO. 2 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 949 Broadway. Send stamp for illustrated price-list; from 35c. per foot.

Oatmeal Soap, (Indexical,) for the complexion; better than any cosmetic; a perfect Winter Soap. HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BENNET—MOORE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. G. Wedekind, FRANK O. BENNET to JOSIE K. MOORE, all of this City.

CLARK—QUA.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride, No. 440 West 23d-st., by Revs. Geo. H. Hepworth and Thos. Armitage, D. D., JOHN M. CLARK, of Chicago, Ill., to LOUISE QUA, step-daughter of S. W. Banney, M. D.

COONLEY—DURLAND.—On Thursday, Jan. 2, at the Sugarloaf M. E. Church, Orange County, New-York, by Rev. T. H. Landon, assisted by Rev. E. Phillips, EDGAR D. COONLEY, of Greenville, Greene County, N. Y., to AMELIA, youngest daughter of Thomas H. Durland, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

KIRBY—McLAREN.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Donald C. McLaren, D. D., Rev. R. M. KIRBY, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to JANE STEVENSON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MARSHALL—MERCHANT.—In St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 7, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Pennsylvania, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, the Rev. ROYAL MARSHALL, of Albany, N. Y., to HENRIETTA, daughter of the late George W. Merchant, of Germantown, Penn.

MAXWELL—BELL.—On Monday, 30th of December, 1872, at the Church of the Strangers, by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. WM. J. L. MAXWELL to Miss M. A. BELL, both of New-York.

DIED.

AMBLER.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, JOHN AMBLER, aged 73 years and 4 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, Isaac Colford, No. 124 Debevoise-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., and at the late residence of deceased, Amityville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 12, at the residence of his father-in-law, James Lorimer Graham, SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family, of his brother, John Henry Bradford, and of his brother-in-law, Henry Hobart Porter, are invited to attend the funeral at No. 20 North Washington-square, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

BULKLEY.—At Tarrytown, on Sabbath morning, Jan. 12, Miss JANE R. BULKLEY.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 12½ P. M., from her late residence. Train leaves Grand Central depot at 10½ A. M., returning 3:11 P. M. Carriages will be waiting to convey the friends, who are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be carried to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

COOK.—On Monday, 13th inst., WILLIAM J. T. COOK, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 9th-av., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 12½ P. M.

☞ London papers please copy.

EUREKA LODGE NO. 243, F. AND A. M.—The members are notified to attend an emergent communication at the Lodge-room, Odd-fellows' Hall, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11½ A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased Brother WM. J. T. COOK.

By order, GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.

COTTON.—In Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 10, CHARLES RICHARD, infant son of Charles H. and Hattie S. Cotton.

The remains were interred in Green-Wood.

EYRE.—On Sunday, 12th inst., at Riverdale, on the Hudson, GEORGENA, the beloved wife of Henry Eyre, aged 42.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FAILE.—On the 13th inst., at Nice, France, THOMAS HALL FAILE, in the 71st year of his age.

HANFORD.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, after a lingering illness, LETITIA, relict of Lewis Hanford, aged 79 years and 8 days.

The friends of the family and those of her son, Geo. F. Hanford, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 171 Madison-st.

KINGSLAND.—On Saturday evening, 11th inst., DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 5th-av., on Wednesday next, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MATTHEWS.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Jan. 5, 1873, of consumption, A. STUART MATTHEWS, in the 24th year of his age.

MOORE.—On Sunday, Jan. 5, 1873, at the Manitou House, Colorado Springs, Col., ALINE G., daughter of Charity O. and the late Clayton Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on this day, (Tuesday,) at 1¾ o'clock P. M., from St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J. Train leaves foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12 o'clock, noon.

MULDOON.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, 1873, at his residence, No. 248 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., JOHN MULDOON.

Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 15, from the New-England Church, South 9th-st., at 1 o'clock.

PHILIPS.—At Chicago, on Sunday, Jan. 12, SUSAN E. DIMON, wife of William H. Philips.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROSE.—In New-York, on the morning of Jan. 12, ORRIN J. ROSE, formerly of Chicago, Ill., late United States Consul at Ancona, Italy, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral will be today, 14th inst., from the John-street Methodist Church, Rev. L. S. WEED, Pastor.

☞ Chicago, Illinois, and Green and Schoharie County, New-York, papers please copy.

SPRAGUE.—At Salem, N. Y., Jan. 11, Rev. DANIEL G. SPRAGUE, in his 77th year.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church of South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, the 15th, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages await the arrival of the 1:10 train from Barclay-st.

TOBIAS.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 12, ALFRED TOBIAS, son of the late T. J. Tobias, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 5 West 35th-st., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock.

HEBRAH HAKED VE AMET.—The members of this Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. ALFRED TOBIAS, from his late residence, No. 5 West 35th-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. H. S. ALLEN, President.

UNDERHILL.—On Second day, 13th inst., ANNA UNDERHILL, in her 80th year, daughter of the late Joshua Underhill.

VALENTINE.—On Seventh day evening, first month, 11th, ANN T., wife of Stephen Valentine, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITELAW.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, 1873, ISABELLA, relict of William Whitelaw, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, A. L. Whitelaw, No. 162 East 27th-st., on Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITING.—Jan. 12, AUGUSTUS WHITING, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 West 34th-st., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE! THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING.

Also, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, Astor-place.

MR. WALTER MANTON'S entire collection of Fine Paintings and Water-colors, all selected and purchased personally, while in Europe.

Mr. Manton begs to mention that he is responsible for the authenticity of every picture in his collection.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,200 Broadway, corner 29th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,260 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

AN EXHIBITION WILL TAKE PLACE at the State Arsenal, cor. 7th-av., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 16th, at 12 M., of the Lightning Fuse, as applied to blowing up buildings in case of fire, showing explosions along its whole line of fire. Officers of Insurance Companies, Fire Department, Army and Navy, and the Press are invited. (Signed,) EDWIN GOMEZ, No. 217 West 18th-st., New-York.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, who, for the last thirty-five years has devoted his attention exclusively to the treatment of pulmonary diseases, will again be at his [illegible] rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., where advice will be given free to all, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

A LUXURY—TO HAVE A TOOTH DRAWN with laughing-gas at COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular Monthly Meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, No. 186 Chatham-st. DENNIS SHEA, President. WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A regular meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at the Head-quarters, corner 54th-st. and 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8 P. M. All the Republicans of the district are respectfully invited to attend. The new officers will be installed and standing Committees appointed. By order, DAVID CLARKE, President. CHARLES F. BRUDER, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The regular meeting of the Republican Association will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at No. 1,000 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock. By order, W. S. PINCKNEY, President. ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 2,313 3d-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. WILLIAM HAW, JR., President. BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Jan. 13, but for today the following auctions are announced: By Hugh N. Camp, receiver's sale, by order of Supreme Court, under direction of Jarvis Slade, Esq., receiver of the International Fire Insurance Company, at the Exchange, of the five-story brown-stone building and lot, No. 179 Broadway, west side, between Cortlandt and Dey streets, the lot being in size 25.3 feet front, 26 feet rear, 104 feet deep on the northerly side, and 103 feet on the southerly side, an exceedingly valuable piece of property. The building nearly covers the lot, and the heating and ventilating apparatus, together with gas-fixtures, will be sold with the premises. Also, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Conner, Esq., referee, of the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 327 East Sixteenth-street, north side, 236 feet east of Avenue A, lot 22.9 by 92. By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Edward H. Nicoll, Esq., referee, at Exchange of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on the south side of East One Hundred and Fourth-street, 75 feet west of First-avenue, and one lot, same size, in rear of above, on the west side of East One Hundred and Ninth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue. By Wm. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, S. F. Higgins, Esq., referee, at Exchange, of a house and lot—latter 26.9 by 87.5—on the east side of Eldridge-street, 125 feet south of Hester-street, and a house and lot—latter 29.2 by 82.1—on the south side of Hester-street, 18.2 feet west of Allen-street, and by Sheriff, legal sale at City Hall at 12 M., a house and lot on the south side of East Eighty-fifth-street, 180.3 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 18.1 by 102.2.

The following recent sales at private contract are reported by the brokers named:

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, two four-story brick dwellings, with two full-size lots, on the south-west corner of Thirty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, sold together for $165,000; purchaser, Edward A. Morrison.

By L. Friedman, No. 112 Broadway, four lots together, forming a plot 100.10 by 110, on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street; sold for $53,750.

By Neale & Andrews, No. 1,531 Third-avenue, three-story frame house and lot—25 by 40 by 100—No. 242 East Eighty-fifth-street; sold for $6,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

Academy-st., n. w. corner Vermilyea-av., 127.8 x100	$4,500
Boulevard, w. s., 125.8 ft. n. of 93d-st., 45.4x100	18,000
Boulevard, e. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 93d-st., 75x108.4	32,500
Chrystie-st., w. s., Nos. 26 and 28, 37.8x100	30,000
King's Bridge road, n. e. corner Emerson-st., 25 x100; Emerson-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of King's Bridge road, 125x100	8,250
24th-st., n. s., 131 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21.5x98.9	17,500
59th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.6x 100.5	7,900
59th-st., n. s., 156 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.6x 100.5	7,650
59th-st., n. s., 123 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.6x 100.5	6,400
93d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.8	10,000
116th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22.4x100.11	2,750
120th-st., s. s., 226 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.5x100.11	16,000
121st-st., n. s., 214.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.10x 100.11	6,000
Same property sold for	14,000
121st-st., n. s., 232.1 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.11x 100.11	6,000
Same property sold for	14,000
121st-st., n. s., 296.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.10x 100.11	6,000
121st-st., n. s., 260.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.10x 100.11	6,000
121st-st., n. s., 242.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.10x 100.11	6,000
121st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.11x100.11	6,000
122d-st., s. s., 308.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.11	6,000
122d-st., s. s., 291.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.11	6,000
122d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.11	6,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 23d-st., 16.2x75	20,000
Madison-av., e. s., 59.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 20x80	12,000
Madison-av., e. s., 39.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 20x80	11,000
Madison-av., e. s., 19.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 20x80	11,000
Madison-av., w. s., 19.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x80	11,000
Madison-av., w. s., 39.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x80	11,000
Madison-av., w. s., 59.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x80	11,000
Private road, centre line, at the dividing lands of Joseph Potter and B. F. Beekman, being 3,227.6 ft. northerly from s. s. 155th-st., and westerly 2,777.3 ft. from 10th-av., thence e. along said boundary line 460 ft., and thence s. along other land of B. F. Beekman 109.6 ft., and thence w. along lands of Joseph Fisher 426.9 ft., and thence n. along centre line of said road 161 ft., being 1 730-1000 acres, ½ part	13,750
2d-av., s. e. corner 94th-st., 50.8x100; 94th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.8	18,000
8th-av., w. s., extending from 204th to 205th sts., 199.10x100	6,000

LEASES.

Lispenard-st., No. 25, 5 years, per year	$1,500
28th-st., n. e. corner 8th-av., 5 years, per year	2,200
Bowery, No. 229, 3 years, per year	1,800
Bowery, No. 237½, 3 years, per year	1,800
Avenue D, No. 342, store, 3 years, per year	1,075
Centre-st., s. e. corner Hester-st., 15 years, 3 years, per year	4,500
Centre-st., s. e. corner Hester-st., 15 years, 12 years, per year	5,000
6th-av., No. 172, n. w. corner 22d-st., second, third, fourth, fifth floors, 9¼ years from 1870, per year	7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE LOT ON BROADWAY FOR SALE, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS. TERMS EASY. For particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

JOHN S. PIERCE, REAL ESTATE BROKER, NO. 108 BROADWAY. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Mortgages cashed at short notice. Charge of estates solicited.

BLOCKS ON 5TH-AV., AT 79TH, 80TH, and 81st sts.; Madison, 4th, and 3d avs., at 105th-st.; Grand Boulevard, 88th and 170th sts.; 10th-av., 62d-st. Blocks comprising twenty-six to sixty-four lots, and ranging in price from $250,000 to $1,000,000 and upward; same bargains. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

WIDE STORE FOR SALE—WITH POSsession May 1 next; the five-story store, 30 feet wide, known as No. 43 New-st., and adjoining the New-York Warehouse and Indemnity Company building, and close to Exchange-place and the Stock Exchange; price, $65,000, on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUY THIS HOUSE.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x50x98.9; hard wood, marble hall, parlors frescoed, perfect order throughout. Price, $35,000; terms easy. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV., 44TH-ST.—WELL-FINISHED magnificently furnished and decorated, full-size dwelling for sale very reasonably. Also, medium-size house, adjoining, unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., CORNER HOUSE.—ONE of the most elegant and substantially-built houses on that fashionable avenue will be sold for considerably less than its value and on easy terms to a quick purchaser. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

BROADWAY STORES—FOR SALE AND to Rent.—A south-west corner, unusually commanding position; suitable for dry goods, druggists, jeweler, and other first-class trades. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., FULL-SIZE SUPERB DWELLing. Near 44th-st., a medium-size elegantly-fitted house, built by Duggin, very low. On 34th-st., full size, near 5th-av., exceedingly moderate price. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SIX FULL lots, with a large house and large vaults, situated on a wide street and only seventy feet from the Riverside Park. Apply to F. J. DORLGER, No. 25 Park-row.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF A. JOURNEAY, No. 45½ Lispenard-st.—Houses and stores for sale and to let will receive prompt attention.

BOND-ST. PROPERTY TO LEASE.—Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—MILL PROPerty, with twenty-two acres of ground and substantial brick building, 32x80 feet, with sheds, &c., at Riverside, Conn., thirty-five miles from New-York City, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at the outlet of the Mianus River, (Cos Cob Bridge,) on the Sound; good dock, and depth of water sufficient for any vessel; suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE acres of land, with substantial house, barns, &c., on Fordham Heights, Westchester County; would be exchanged for a house situated between 23d and 59th sts., 4th and 7th avs. For terms apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

GREENWICH.—FARM FOR SALE—120 acres, smooth land, first-class improvements, finely elevated, sweeping prospect, desirable for a gentleman's Summer residence; $18,000; very easy terms. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Connecticut.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, villas, and villa sites for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

PASSAIC.—FORTY-EIGHT MINUTES from City, Erie Road. We have for sale or exchange houses, choice building plots, farms suitable for platting, business property, &c.; choice locations. G. C. SNOW & CO., No. 239 Broadway.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA, house and plot of ground 150x250; very desirable; fine water views; for sale cheap; terms easy. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

COTTAGE HOUSE AT ASTORIA, with two lots for sale cheap; also, land adjoining, cheap; splendid chance for a gardener. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH, A four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, about twenty feet wide, between 4th and 7th avs., and 33d and 59th sts. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway.

WANTED FOR A CASH CUSTOMER—A private stable, between 5th and 6th avs., 15th to 38th-st. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 179 BROADWAY. HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Jarvis Slade, Esq., Receiver of the International Fire Insurance Company.

BROADWAY—The valuable five-story brown-stone building, No. 179 Broadway, west side, between Cortlandt and Dey sts. Lot being 25.3 feet front by 26 feet rear, by 104 feet northerly side, 103 feet southerly side. The valuable heating and ventilating apparatus, with gas fixtures, go with the building.

Maps, terms, and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORES TO RENT.
NO. 294 BROADWAY,
NO. 684 BROADWAY,
NO. 554 BROADWAY.
First-class and in fine order. Also stores, lofts, and entire buildings in all the prominent business locations in the City. Several properties on Broadway, Union-square, and 5th-av. for improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE KEMP BUILDING, EQUITABLE BUILDING, PARK BANK BUILDING, NINTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. Suitable for bankers, brokers, insurance, law, or mercantile business; rents from $500 to $15,000 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET. AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

A.—TO LET.—NO. 6 CORTLANDT-ST., north side, near Broadway, a large desirable four-story brown-stone-front store, with two large and good under-cellars of same dimensions; size, 25x116 feet. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS with Renewal.—The property north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts., 100x25 feet. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 PINE-ST.

MARKET GARDENING.—TO LET, ON shares or for cash, four acres near City, with same house-room, stabling, tools, fruit, berries, manure, &c. Apply at West Elizabeth (N. J. C. R. R.) Depot.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,
Bonds due Oct. 1, 1883, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.
$660,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
Coupon Bonds of...$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 93 1-2 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.
Pamphlets and full information furnished by
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.
Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO. 31 PINE-ST.
C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS. Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY. Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London: CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 10th ult., the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

CHAS. L. ANTHONY,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAMUEL F. BARGER,	JAS. H. HOYT,
PHILO C. CALHOUN,	HENRY L. DYER,
H. B. KUNHARDT,	D. T. HOTCHKISS,
E. F. SHEPARD,	HARRY CONRAD.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 7th inst., HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President, ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President, and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer. WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on FRIDAY, 17th inst., for the purchase of $200,000 Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1877. $100,000 Public Park Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1913. Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject any proposals not to the interest of the city. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 13, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, 21st inst., for $300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, Seven per Cent., due July 1, 1920, 1921, 1922. Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

FINANCIAL.—A MEMBER OF A WELL-known Chicago law firm would like to confer with New-York parties having money to invest on bond and mortgage on Chicago or Cook County real estate security for a term of years, at nine and ten per cent. interest, payable in New-York. Address for two days CHICAGO LOANS, care National Park Bank, New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 680 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

$5,000 WANTED—ON FIRST MORTgage on improved City property worth $15,000; rents for $1,200; insurance policy to cover. Further information of GEORGE B. WALTON, No. 21 Park-row, Rooms Nos. 60, 61, 62.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.
The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.
Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.
We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.
FOR SALE BY A. S. BAYLIS & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York.

10 TO 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, payable to Mrs. S. Platt Speir, for $1,000, No. 1,618, dated Nov. 12, 1872. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10, 3 P. M., to Jan. 22, 10 A. M. GARRY PERDON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

WANTED—$3,000 ON BOND AND MORTgage on residence property in Brooklyn, worth $8,000; rental $1,100 per annum; good bondsman. E. R. J., No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREATEST NEW ROAD.

The New-York Midland must rank as the greatest of the new railroads built in the United States for many years.

However great the success of any other enterprise, or however promising, put New-York City in place of one of its termini, and it is self-evident that the success or promise would be infinitely increased. THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND HAS NEW-YORK CITY FOR ITS STARTING-POINT.

The receipts of the great lines running west from New-York City (the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central) place them first in rank in the country. THE MIDLAND RUNS WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY, in rivalry with these three, and is intended to be THE SHORTEST LINE.

Each of the other lines represents several times what the Midland will have cost when double-tracked and equipped—and it is very LIGHTLY MORTGAGED.

Of the mortgages we offer for sale:
THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, (secured since their issuance by a second mortgage,) the most attractive and promising of all the issues.
THE GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS issued on the Montclair Road, (its short route through New-Jersey,) the cheapest of all the first mortgage issues.

Allen, Stephens & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 Per Ct.
GOLD BONDS,
Secured by a large and valuable Land Grant, and a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent of the earnings. For sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, yielding over 9 per cent. interest. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President. This Road will be completed by 1st February next, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the Bonds as a perfectly safe investment.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, NO. 59 WALL-ST.

8 Per Cent. Gold Bond.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY
Only $16,000 Per Mile
ON A
COMPLETED ROAD.
The First Mortgage of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.
The traffic of this Road has steadily increased since its completion, and in addition to its other local business, it is now doing a large traffic in the transportation of BLOCK COAL.
We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as is every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other first-class Railway Bond upon the market.
For pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, apply to
JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS. No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY

WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Offer for sale on favorable terms:
EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. ($10,000 per mile.)
ERIE AND PITTSBURG EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, free of Government and Pennsylvania State taxes.
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA, AND TERRA HAUTE SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS (guaranteed.)
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS (guaranteed.)

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12½ o'clock:
$[illegible] First Mortgage Sevens, due in 1887, of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED ON EACH BOND.
The Winona and St. Peter's Company forms the line of the Chicago and North-western Railroad in the State of Minnesota, is wholly owned and controlled by the latter Company, which pays the interest January and July on these bonds at its office in this City.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 155 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 257 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, Vermont Division.

The Shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Montreal 57 miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this road we recommend as combining profit with absolute safety. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED: INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER. DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of December, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$563,111 80
Overdrafts		149 29
Due from banks		24,673 40
Real estate banking-house		40,494 25
Other real estate		16,461 53
Cash items, viz: Fractional currency, old and new	$24,374 18	
Country bank checks, &c.	4,930 10	29,304 28
Stocks		14,000 00
Bills of solvent banks and United States legal-tender notes		52,330 39
Loss and expense account		5,144 28
Assets not included under either of the above heads, viz.:		
Exchanges for Clearing-house		65,949 77
Taxes paid		6,132 54
Total		$818,720 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	28,469 44
Due depositors on demand	589,402 25
Amount due, not included under either of the heads, viz.: Dividend unpaid	848 75
Total	$818,720 44

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: JOHN ENGLIS, President, and CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1872, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed) JOHN ENGLIS, President. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of January, 1873. WM. W. LYON, Notary Public, New-York City.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 167 BROADWAY, PARMLY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF the Board of Directors, held Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873, Mr. JAMES D. SPARKMAN was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. H. V. MASON, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first-class City property. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

DIVIDENDS.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 189 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum. Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873. All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1. B. F. BEEKMAN, President. WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors, GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. upon the stock of this Company, payable at its agency, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1873, to stockholders registered at the close of business Jan. 25. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 25, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 17. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company, have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York, on and after Feb. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Feb. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1873, free of all tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1872, will be paid to the stockholders at the office of the Company on the 29th day of January, 1873, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 31st proximo. B. F. NEWCOMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 18th, both inclusive. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, also at No. 120 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO., NO. 175 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand, at the office of the Company. HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND. CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on and after the 8th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 371 BROADWAY, Jan. 13, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. J. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office. Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND. MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.

Capital	$200,000
Assets, Jan. 1, 1873	329,872
Liabilities	35,397

This Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND. The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,) NEW-YORK, JAN. 8, 1873.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th of this month. Also, an extra interest, being in addition, and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle. This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst. CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 10th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City. The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox. JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State, FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares, registered at the close of the 11th day of January instant, after which and until the 5th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. HAS been declared in currency, or consolidated first mortgage bonds at ninety-five, payable 20th January proximo, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer-books closed till payment of dividend. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent. (7 per Cent.) has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. — THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, President. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 3 Chambers-st. New-York, Dec. 19, 1872. FORTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 16th day of January next, on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1873. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit. BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7 o'clock. WM. H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK, NO. 420 GRAND-ST. Deposits before Jan. 21 will receive interest from Jan. 1.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 20, 1873. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution, NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES. THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK. The usual SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid to depositors ON DEMAND, or if not withdrawn, will be compounded. Send for Circular. J. W. ALVORD, President. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager. G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. EUILLE, Cashier.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872. Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JAMES REYON, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. No. 301 6th-av., corner of 22d-st. The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20. Deposits received of any sum from One to Twenty-five Thousand Dollars. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. FRED. OLMSTEAD, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $6,377,307 13. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th Street. DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January. DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. JOHN H. LYON, President. DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES. THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City. A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND. Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds. The following persons are among the TRUSTEES: Washington, D. C. Gen. B. W. BRICE....Late Chief Paymaster, U. S. A. E. B. FRENCH....Second Auditor U. S. Treasury. MOSES KELLY..Cashier National Metropolitan Bank. WM. RICHARDSON..Ass't Sec'y United States Treasury. L. E. TUTTLE..Assistant Treas. of the United States. New-York City. WILLIAM C. BRYANT....The Evening Post. R. R. GRAVES....R. R. Graves & Co. REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D....Pastor Shiloh Presb. Ch. WALTER T. HATCH....W. T. Hatch & Sons. SAMUEL HOLMES....Scovill Manufacturing Company. SETH B. HUNT....Seth B. Hunt & Co. E. A. LAMBERT....Pres. Craftsman's Life Ass. Co. E. P. SMITH....39 Bible-house. REV. GEO. WHIPPLE..Sec. Am. Missionary Association. Boston. HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN...Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts. BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. J. W. ALVORD, Pres. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager. G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. EUILLE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable to depositors on and after Jan. 16. Interest not withdrawn draws interest from Jan. 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS...$10,977,544 26

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK, NO. 420 GRAND-ST. DEPOSITS before Jan. 21 receive interest from Jan. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—DEWITT CLINTON TAYLOR, plaintiff, against DAVID WALTER SCOTT and HENRY M. RINEHART, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, David Walter Scott and Henry M. Rinehart: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 1, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and fifteen dollars, ($1,015,) with interest from the 29th day of November, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872. CHARLES S. ENSIGN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of December, 1872. CHARLES S. ENSIGN, d24-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—DEWITT CLINTON TAYLOR, plaintiff, against DAVID WALTER SCOTT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, David Walter Scott: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 1, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and forty-five dollars, ($945,) with interest from the 17th day of December, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872. CHARLES S. ENSIGN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of December, 1872. CHARLES S. ENSIGN, d24-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

COUNTY COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—OLIVER F. BLEAKNEY, plaintiff, against EDWARD VAN VOORHIS and Charlotte W. Van Voorhis, his wife, Amelia E. Burns and William J. Burns, her husband, Asa C. Brownell and Caroline F. Brownell, his wife, Edwin Sherman and Louisa A. Sherman, his wife, Sylvester Russell and Charlotte E. Russell, his wife, and G. H. Parkhurst, defendants.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 301 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 5, 1872. B. S. MOREHOUSE, Plaintiff's Attorney, d24-law6wTu* No. 301 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT C. SCHMIDDEL, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SCHMIDDEL, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Elizabeth Schmiddel: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 10 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1872. HOWE, SHORTER & FROHMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 10 Centre-st.

N. B.—The complaint in this action has been this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dec. 31, 1872. HOWE, SHORTER & FROHMAN, ja7-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SARAH E. MERRILL, plaintiff, against ROBERT DODGE MERRILL, defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1873. WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, this 13th day of January, 1873. WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney. ja14-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL RISSICKS, Plaintiff, against ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, on the 12th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and fifty-two dollars, with interest from the 1st of September, 1871, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Jan. 12, 1873. H. BREWSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney. ja14-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—In the matter of the application of ALFRED WILD and others for the dissolution of the American Heel Stiffening Company.—Pursuant to an order of the Special Term of said Court in the above matter, dated and filed Jan. 10, 1873, made upon the petition of Alfred Wild, President, and others, and filed on that day in the office of the Clerk of said Court, in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that all persons interested in said corporation, known as the American Heel Stiffening Company, are, by the said order, required to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved, before William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, at his office, No. 43 Pine-street, New-York City, on the 16th day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to article 3 of title 4 of chap. 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes. This notice being ordered to be published in the State paper and in the New-York Daily Times. WM. H. LEONARD, Referee. STANLEY, BROWN & CLARKE, Attorneys. ja14-law6wTu

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 323 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPER.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 9½ A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 7:30 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $26, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.	*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
Calabria, Wednesday, Jan. 22.	Parthia, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 29.	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.

The "Java" will sail for Liverpool and Queenstown on Wednesday, 15th inst., passengers will embark from the dock, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 6½ P. M. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.....Saturday, Jan. 18, at 8 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SUMNER.....Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....LAMAIN.....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the disconvenience of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Jan. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.

and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, $30, currency, from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 23 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20, NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

EUROPA...Wed., Jan. 15 | INDIA.....Sat., Jan. 25
ANGLIA...Sat., Jan. 18 | CALIFORNIA, Sat. Feb. 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route at less. Tickets of Drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 15, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
CHRISTIANA, Capt. Jas. PRICE.....Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. W. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Feb. 19, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 30, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. —, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. —, for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonalá, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. B. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Through passengers to San Francisco by RISING STAR, Jan. 30, will remain ten days at Panama.

F. B. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails on January as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:

The steamer CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, on the 15th, at 2 P. M., for Kingston, Savanilla, Santa Martha, and Carthagena.

The ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 18th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, and La Guayra.

For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEST.....Jan. 23, 2 P. M.
BRAZIL, Capt. TURPIN.....Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 23

These splendid steamers sail on intervals time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON. Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday.....Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Fortnightly Line. TUESDAY, TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD.....Jan. 14
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL.....Jan. 18
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL.....Jan. 18

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. DELANY. TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBRAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Agent.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

MANDINGO, 1,900 tons.....Tuesday, Jan. 28,
Followed by LAGOS and GUNGA,
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers and a limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners. No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to

E. K. MORGAN'SSONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 18 | CITY OF MERIDA, Saturday, Feb. 1
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) Thursday, Jan. 30 | CLEOPATRA, Thursday, Feb. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Thursday, Jan. 30 | PHILIPPA, (Havana only,) Thurs. Jan. 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook with the new Valley Railroad. The palatial steamboats of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a long WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 113 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, late of the town of Newtown, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. V. EAGLE, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his place of business, at No. 8 Wall-st., in the City and County of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April, 1873.—Dated September, 1872.

S. V. EAGLEY, } Executors.
JAMES GLASSFORD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES L. BLISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 15 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1872.

NORMAN D. SAMPSON, Attorney of
PATTY W. BLISS, Executrix.
d10-1awtm Tu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, at No. 319 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next. Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1872. LOUISA UHL, Executrix.
au18-1awtm A

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN VAN DUKE late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of S. Burkhalter, No. 188 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872. STEPHEN BURKHALTER, ENOCH KETCHAM, Executors.
jy23-1awtm Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DAVID WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

DAVID WOLFE BRUCE,
DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN,
Executors.
d17-1awtm Tu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT LE COMTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, 17th day of December, 1872. MARGARET LE COMTE,
d17-1awtm Tu Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WOLFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

ABRAHAM WOLFF, Executor.
d17-1awtm Tu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CONROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Vesey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1872.

MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Executor.
au27-1aw6m Tu*

MEETINGS.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.—The annual meeting of the Society will be held, at Mechanics' Hall, on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., and the polls for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be opened at 4 o'clock P. M., and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS EARLE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
E. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.,
154 Chatham-Street,

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,

at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Payments by Installments, if Desired.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, Fourth-ave. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:05, 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.,) 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Darien, 7:05, 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 10:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:05, 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.,) 4:35, 5:30, 6:05, 6:30, 9:23, 8:05 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:30 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 6:05, 6:30, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:05 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.: 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield: 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 8:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston 3:08.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 8:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., Dodd's delivery, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Camden, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sundays, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5:20, 8, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5:20, 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M.; 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 5:30, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 9:30, 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:10, 10:14 A. M., 12:24 P. M., daily, 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 12:10, 10:35 P. M., Sunday, 10:35 P. M., 10:12 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:10, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:10, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, 2 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Mahwah, Stonebridge, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Smithtown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

For Greenwood Lake, Sloatsburg, Turner's, 7:40 A. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:55, 6:30 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Monticello and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 9 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

L. DODGE, Superintendent.
WM. H. WRED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains run from Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

2:40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4:00 P. M., Mountain Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Chicago Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows: (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley trains.
12:30 P. M.—Jamaica Accommodation.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express trains.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway trains.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HOLIDAYS!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during the HOLIDAYS. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $175, cash. The GREATEST BARGAINS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices extremely low for cash. Monthly instalments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.

First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several second-hand, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 185 4th-av.)

MR. ALFRED BLUME, FOR MANY years successfully engaged in Germany and Italy as teacher of singing, has just arrived from Florence, and is about to commence a course of vocal tuition; singing lessons in English, Italian, German, French, and Spanish. Apply to EDWARD SCHUBERT & CO., No. 23 Union-square.

ORGANS FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE two bank church organ, two stops on the pedals, extended and reversed action; also, two small organs, suitable for church, Sabbath-school, or parlor. Inquire at the factory of L. U. STUART, No. 124 West 24th-st.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

WANTED—SOME PUPILS FOR THE PIANO, by a young lady of considerable experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, care of Mr. Chas. Pond, No. 39 Union-square.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 922 PEARL-STREET,
New Brooklyn-st. NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 10th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARTIN COLMAR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 24

A NEW MOVE IN ERIE.

Ten Millions of Convertible Bonds to be Issued—How the Money is to be Employed—Dividend Rumors.

The recent rise in Erie stock which followed the restitution of the property which Jay Gould held belonging to the Company has been succeeded during the past few days by a considerable decline in prices. This was a natural consequence when it became known that the property, in the shape of stocks and real estate, which Jay Gould had turned over to the Company were subject to mortgages and incumbrances, which were not removed at the time of surrender, and have not yet been settled. The stocks which were given in part payment of the claim of the Erie corporation were at one time worth something like their face value, but since they were withdrawn from the market and held in the safes of Jay Gould for nearly a year, have depreciated rapidly in value, and in many instances are almost worthless. These stocks, in some instances, may be advanced in value by judicious management on the part of the President of the Erie Company, as many of them were issued in connection with various interests which were fostered by the corporation during the days of Fisk and Gould, but which have since been neglected. The real estate is situated in this City and various parts of the country, and is in all sorts of conditions. There are waste lands, houses and lots, stone-quarries, and coal-fields, but the largest part of the whole is of no use, except to the Erie Company in connection with its schemes for development and extension. It will take a large amount of money to clear off the mortgages on this property, and several years must elapse before the Company will derive any considerable benefit from the proprietorship and occupancy. The property could not be put on the market at present without immense sacrifice, and the sum realized at a forced sale would be a mere trifle toward meeting the needs of the Company. The real want of the Erie Company at present is money, and the large lot of stocks and property turned over by Jay Gould in "restitution," instead of satisfying has only increased the need. Money was needed before to replenish the rolling stock, to lessen the grades, to narrow the gauge, and to pay dividends. It is needed now not only for these purposes, but to advance the prices of almost valueless stocks, to improve real estate, to clear off mortgages, and satisfy the demands of stockholders and bondholders for dividends which would not have been expected were it not for the sudden acquisition of property by the road.

Besides these demands for money, which seem multifarious, there are suits pending against the road which, should they result adversely, will involve it still more deeply in debt. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has a suit for $1,200,000 now pending, and as it is brought in James McHenry's interest, and as the latter practically controls both corporations, it is more than likely that Erie will be called upon to pay over this amount. The steady decline of Erie stock may be traced principally to these causes, which combined to depress the price as the facts in the matter of the restitution and need of money crept out.

Rumors began to circulate late in the afternoon yesterday on Wall-street, that the directors of the Erie Company were about to make some effort to obtain money enough to take up their floating debt and change the road from a broad to a narrow gauge track. The report was strenuously contradicted on all sides, and found but few believers. The story, as it ran, was that the Company would issue $10,000,000 of convertible bonds, and that the matter would be finally settled at the meeting of the directors today. Cable telegrams received from London, sent by parties who were supposed to be posted as to the probable action of the Erie directors, in a certain measure confirmed this intelligence.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. P. H. Watson, President of the Erie Company, to inquire into the truth of the reports.

Mr. Watson said that the report concerning the issue of bonds was correct. That the road had a floating debt of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, which had been incurred for construction, and that it was intended to devote a part of the proceeds of the sale of the $10,000,000 of the projected issue of bonds to the taking up of this construction debt. The remainder of the proceeds will be devoted entirely to the change from broad to a narrow gauge, of which the road stands greatly in need. Mr. Watson regarded the matter as settled, and expressed no doubts concerning the decision of the directors today. The action of the New-York Central Railroad in issuing $40,000,000 worth of bonds to obtain money for a second double track also made the action of Erie a necessity, as with the old-fashioned broad gauge, she would be utterly unable to compete with her well-equipped rival. When questioned as to the possibility of declaring a dividend upon the preferred stock, Mr. Watson said that the matter would probably come up before the Board today, and that he was resolved that no dividend should be paid unless it can be honestly declared from the earnings.

Serious Shooting Affray in a Bowery Saloon.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man entered the lager-beer saloon of Charles Chrystie, in the basement of No. 11 Bowery, and called for drinks. The man was considerably intoxicated, and as he was a stranger to the proprietor and all present in the saloon, Chrystie, who was behind the bar, refused to furnish the liquor demanded. At this refusal the stranger became very indignant, and commenced to abuse the proprietor and those in the saloon. Chrystie ordered the stranger to leave the place, and as he refused, the proprietor came from behind the bar and seizing the stranger, proceeded to eject him from the saloon. A struggle ensued, during which the stranger drew a revolver and shot Chrystie in the right breast. The assailant then fled from the saloon and succeeded in making his escape before any effort was made by those in the saloon to detain him. Chrystie walked from the saloon to the Eldridge-street Police Station, where he was examined by Police Surgeon Saville, who pronounced the wound to be of a very dangerous nature. Capt. Ward questioned him in regard to the shooting, but he was very reluctant to give the police any information about the matter. He said that the man who shot him was a German, but he could not or would not say whether he knew him or not. An ambulance was summoned, by telegraph, and the wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Several girls and men, who were in the saloon at the time of the shooting, were taken to the station-house and questioned, but they all denied that they knew the man who shot Chrystie, and they could give a very imperfect description of him. The Police are in search of the assailant, but have very slight hopes of capturing him.

A Failure in German Liberal Reorganization.

The delegates of the newly-formed German Liberal Democratic Reform organizations formed under a call issued jointly by the late German Liberal Republican Central Committee and the German Democratic General Committee, met at No. 200 Third-avenue, last night, for the purpose of organizing a Central Committee of the organization for the ensuing year. A full attendance of delegates was present. The assembly was called to order by ex-Coroner Schirmer, who, owing to the number present, was unable to control the meeting. Considerable confusion resulted from a discussion on a motion to adjourn, which was violently opposed. As a vote could not be obtained, the Chairman terminated the proceedings by declaring the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Brooklyn Aldermen.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday received a communication from the Controller, complaining that Tax Collector Burrows refuses to comply with the regulation requiring him to deposit daily the money he receives for taxes. He finds from the Collector's returns that there has been at one time in his hands as high as $2,180,186 99, while his bonds amount to only $600,000. The loss to the city, between the 28 of December, 1872, and the 10th of January, 1873, amounted to $2,116 48. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Mayor sent a communication vetoing the resolution authorizing the Scrimshaw Pavement Company to put patent pavement on the walks.

The Board passed an ordinance making the annual appropriation for the support of the City Government for 1873 as follows: For the several Departments, Boards, and Commissioners, the sum of $3,101,829 18; for the payment of interest, $1,227,309 84; and for the City debt, $625,314 08.

THE GREELEY WILLS.

Interesting Proceedings in the Surrogate's Court—Probable Compromise.

Another hearing in the matter of proving the last will of Horace Greeley was to have taken place before Hon. Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of Westchester County, yesterday. When the case was called the contestants proposed to introduce the testimony of Mr. John C. Ferguson, of North Castle, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will of Mr. Greeley, dated Jan. 9, 1871, when Judge Hart objected to the contestants proceeding to prove the will of 1871 until the will of 1872 had been disposed of in that respect: the proponents would, however, admit the execution of that will. The contestants then called to the witness-stand Mr. Alvah J. Johnson. At the same moment Miss Ida Greeley approached Mr. John E. Williams, an old friend of Mr. Greeley, and Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society, and after a brief conversation with him, expressed through the last-named gentleman a desire to confer with Mr. Johnson. In accordance with a suggestion from the Surrogate, a protracted conference was held in his private office between Miss Greeley, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. John E. Williams, which was subsequently participated in by Judge Hart and George P. Nelson, in behalf of the Misses Greeley, and I. T. Williams, counsel for contestants.

The greater part of the day was occupied in an endeavor to effect a negotiation between the executors of the will of 1871 and Miss Greeley and her counsel, without arriving at a satisfactory result, however. At the close of the conference, Mr. I. T. Williams stated that it had been agreed to postpone all further proceedings in the case until Monday, 27th inst., if that should suit the convenience of the Surrogate, which was assented to.

Immediately after the adjournment of the case, various rumors were circulated in the Court-room in regard to the future progress and result of the proceedings and concessions in the matter.

It was intimated that there was a prospect of an agreement being entered into by which the two Misses Greeley would receive the whole of the property, and that the further contest would be merely a matter of form. On the other hand, it was contended that Mr. Greeley was not in his right mind when he either wrote or acknowledged the will of Nov. 9, 1872, and that nothing short of accepting the will of 1871, and allowing two of the executors named therein, Mr. Manning and Mr. Storrs, to manage the affairs of the estate, will be consented to. Last evening the prospect of a compromise being effected appeared very slight.

THE STREETS YESTERDAY.

Unpleasant for the Pedestrians—Difficulties of Shopping.

A sea of snowy slush was presented to the pedestrian yesterday. Since the great storm of Christmas night the streets have not been more generally impassable than yesterday. The Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Bureau has been busily engaged, and when there came a day of moderate temperature, he pressed into service an army of shovelers and sweepers, but no sooner had the snow been collected into heaps ready for removal than the thermometer fell to within a few degrees of zero, and rendered the frozen masses impervious to the most determined onslaught of pick or shovel. This was the programme for many days. It was some consolation to believe, yesterday, while struggling through the mud and slush, that the first harbinger of Spring had presented itself. The day was beautifully mild. Sanguine people thought they could find something in the balmy atmosphere that spoke of a hard Winter broken up. Very many ladies, deceived by the clear sky and bright sun, undertook long shopping expeditions, but in many instances were destined to disasters. Scarcely any day since the streets have been cumbered with snow and ice has walking been attended with such dangers and difficulties as yesterday. The partially thawed coating of ice that covered the sidewalks had the appearance of a thin layer of mud, and led unwary pedestrians to step out boldly. The result was many falls and tumbles, wholesale destruction of wearing apparel, and when the victims were of the male persuasion, of much profanity. Along the river front, on West and South streets, the difficulties of travel, even for trucks and wagons, are in no way abated. Several of the blockades yesterday lasted for over half an hour at a time. At the Chambers-street crossing to the Pavonia Ferry, it required the services of three policemen to keep the way open for foot-passengers, and even then the voyage to the ferry-house was attended with no little risk. The amount of money lost to merchants in the delay of goods caused by the state of the streets is stated at no inconsiderable amount. The horse-cars were well patronized, and succeeded in making good time. For the first time since the great snowstorm, the Broadway pavement has been visible from Thirty-fourth-street to the Battery. Higher up-town sleighs are still much in use both for pleasure and business purposes, but in the lower part of the City wheeled vehicles are again in operation. The occupants of the few sleighs venturing down-town yesterday experienced a pretty rough jolting over the pavements.

The Water Supply in the City—Cause of the Recent Scarcity.

For the last few days a number of complaints have been sent to the TIMES in reference to what are considered the abuses connected with the supply of water to the citizens residing in the upper portions of the west side of New-York. It appears from these complaints that during the last two weeks the supply of water on the west side of the City has been very deficient, and that much inconvenience, as well as some little alarm, has been felt in consequence. It would seem that the principal sufferers are persons living in the upper floors of tenement-houses, where the supply of water has been entirely stopped, and the tenants compelled to carry water in buckets from the basements up to their apartments. Upon complaining to the landlords of these houses, the invariable reply has been that the landlord furnishes all the water the City supplies, and that the fault rests alone with the City and the Department of Public Works. A TIMES representative called at the Department yesterday, and the matter was explained as follows: Two weeks ago some very necessary repairs were required at the Croton Aqueduct, the completion of which occasioned a stoppage in a portion of the supply of water to the City for three days. The water in the aqueduct during the progress of these repairs fell eight feet lower than the ordinary depth, but since the completion of these repairs, every effort has been made by the Department to restore the water in the aqueduct to its original level, and something over 100,000,000 gallons of water, or about 100 gallons to every man, woman, and child have been daily supplied to the City. Still, the demand has exceeded the supply, and the Department acknowledges that the persons residing in several portions of the City have just reason to complain of the scarcity. This, again, is accounted for by the waste of water in the lower portions of the City, among the stores and workshops, where it is a common practice to leave the water running constantly from Saturday until Monday morning. The immense waste of water occasioned by this conduct, the Department thinks fully accounts for the troubles of the uptown residents. A further complaint addressed to the TIMES is in reference to the waste of Croton water in the neighborhood of Fifth, Madison, and Lexington avenues, where it appears to be the daily practice for servants to connect their hoses with the street hydrants when clearing the sidewalks of snow and mud. This is said to be done at all hours of the day, and in total defiance of the City ordinance. The Department say they can do nothing in this case, and that it is the duty of any person witnessing such defiance of the law to make the cases known to the Police, who would take the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of such extravagant habits.

"Holly-Tree Coffee-Houses" for Brooklyn.

A meeting was held in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Brooklyn, last evening, to take action regarding the establishment in that city of what are known as "Holly-Tree Coffee-Houses." Two meetings were held in December and a committee was appointed to take action in the matter. This committee's report was made last evening, and it embodied the following points: That the need of cheap coffee and eating-houses for the use and benefit of working people of both sexes is found to be greater and more pressing than generally supposed; that it is intended that these houses shall be self-supporting; that a general fund should be raised for the establishment of these places; that the sum proposed for capital stock is $10,000, divided into 2,000 shares at $5 each; that five trustees of the fund are recommended, and the corporators are expected to be representatives of all the churches in the City.

The report of the Committee was preceded and followed by addresses from a number of speakers. Rev. Dr. Cuyler referred to the success of the holly-tree houses in Boston and similar establishments in Glasgow and London, and expressed his firm belief that Brooklyn should and would have them. The city wanted a large number of places where eating and sociality can be had cheap and pure—places where the bodily wants can be supplied on strictly temperate principles,—where a man can enter and come out without being plundered and without being poisoned. The proposed plan would certainly work well, if properly conducted by business men of public spirit. With the aid of the Press, a few such citizens could make the matter a success. The speaker held that these coffee-houses must be self-supporting, and not charitable institutions. The moment they became dependent on donations they would fail.

DALY'S NEW PLAY-HOUSE.

Progress of the Alterations at the Old New-York Theatre.

A little army of carpenters, painters, upholsterers and decorators, were yesterday busily at work inside and outside of the old New-York Theatre, transforming it from a dingy edifice into a beautiful little theatre, arranged and furnished according to the latest models. For several days huge mounds of rubbish have been carted away, and although considerable remains, the visitors can now perceive what the new house will look like when finished. So forward have the preparations progressed, that Mr. Daly is quite certain that he will be able to open the house on the 21st inst., and though only a week remains the feat is really possible, therefore the sale of tickets for the opening nights will commence to-morrow.

The changes effected in the building are surprising, considering the short space of time occupied in making them. Outside there are few indications of the transformation going on, although a large force of painters are doing their best to brighten up the street front by a liberal application of paint and gilding. On entering the front door, the changes begin to be manifest. Instead of ugly square doorways, softly-rounded arches present themselves, and as one reaches the auditorium, the outlines of the new theatre are clearly visible. A row of ten Parisian boxes at the back of the parquet are already in position, while the entire floor is clear, awaiting the patent chairs to be put up today. The two galleries are also clear of all the old seats, and will be fitted up with the revolving chairs now so popular. New stair-cases are being erected at each side for approaches to the galleries, and the carpenters are being closely followed by the painters. Indeed, there are now so many painters at work that the architect has been obliged to put up a notice announcing that no more are wanted.

Standing on the ground floor, the visitor can see through the slight scaffolding above that Garibaldi and his artists are proceeding rapidly with their decoration of the ceiling, the outlines of the designs being easily traced by the vivid masses of color already laid on. But it is on the stage that work is the most active. First of all, the stage has been entirely rebuilt, and by an ingenious economy of the space at hand, a large number of dressing-rooms have been arranged upstairs, near the flies, and in a projecting wing of the building in the rear. Yesterday, the stage was entirely clear, and Mr. Wm. Kelly, the stage carpenter, will today commence putting up the new machinery he has arranged. The painting gallery has already been put into working order, and Mr. Wm. R. Roberts, the scene-painter, was yesterday busy with his assistants in preparing the two sets of scenery needed for the new play of "Alixe," with which Mr. Daly intends to open the house.

Today the carpenters will leave the building, as their part of the work will be finished, and the painters will finish their portion on Friday, by which time the theatre will be almost ready for occupancy. It has been found that the house will seat $300 more than the old Fifth-avenue Theatre, and that the stage is much more spacious. It will be 34 feet deep and 50 wide. The proscenium is 36 feet between the boxes, of which there are four, and the curtain will fall 37 feet. Ample room has been secured in the basement for work-shops and the traps. Mr. James E. Hayes is painting the drop-curtain, while Solomon & Sons are preparing the draperies. That the new theatre will be very handsome there can be no doubt. Mr. Daly's company arrived yesterday from Albany, and rehearsed their new play at Bryant's opera-house, closing the day's labors by performing at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, where they remain all the week.

SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.

Annual Meeting Last Night—Important Action Concerning Game.

The annual meeting of the Sportman's Club of this City was held last evening at the residence of Chas. E. Whitehead, Esq., No. 64 West Thirty-fifth-street. The annual report having been read and adopted, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Royal Phelps, Esq.; Vice-President, Robert B. Roosevelt, Esq.; Counsel, Charles E. Whitehead, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. J. Hays, Esq., Executive Committee, Messrs. B. L. Swan, A. W. Craven and Clinton Gilbert. Messrs. Thomas A. Cuthbert and W. Ferguson were proposed as members of the organization, and James Curle Esq., was elected a member.

The counsel of the Club reported that by reason of the alteration of the laws of the State relative to the preservation of game, by the last Legislature, and without the sanction of the Club, the provision against having deer in possession during the close season was repealed, and the Club is now without power to recover any penalty in this City. A long discussion ensued on this question. It was claimed that the greater part of venison sold in this City comes from Minnesota, and as the present law only makes it a penalty for killing deer, and says nothing about having deer in possession, it is, in its application, utterly useless. The following resolution was finally proposed by A. W. Craven, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Club respectfully represents to the Legislature of the State that the alteration of the law for the preservation of deer made at the last session of its body changes the whole spirit and uniformity of the law on these subjects, takes away the power of enforcing the law, and that this Club recommends that the law on the subject be restored.

An informal discussion then took place on the question of memorializing Congress to pass a national law for the preservation of game, but as Mr. R. B. Roosevelt was of the opinion that such a bill in the first place would be unconstitutional, and, secondly, for divers reasons, that the bill, if introduced, would be rejected by the House, the question was laid on the table.

Mr. Royal Phelps reported to the members that a few days since he received a letter from a gentleman, who does not wish to have his name made public, that a fishmonger in Sixth-avenue had about forty frozen trout for sale on his premises, (trout being out of season.) From inquiries made, Mr. Phelps gleaned that the fish in question had been purchased by said vendor of Messrs. Chappell & Stover, of No. 16 Fulton Fish Market. They claimed that they were Canadian trout, but Mr. Phelps said there was no doubt but what they were Long Island trout. Some discussion followed on the question of who should be prosecuted, Mr. Phelps having secured a number of witnesses, when it was finally determined counsel should take the matter in hand and commence suits against whom he deemed best. The meeting then adjourned.

The Blood-Woodhull Case—Argument to Prove Their Innocence.

The examination in the case in which Col. Blood, Victoria C. Woodhull, and Tennie C. Claflin are charged with sending obscene literature through the mails, was continued yesterday before Commissioner Davenport. Miss Claflin was present for the first time, having surrendered herself in Court. Mr. Jordan, of prisoners' counsel, called the Commissioner's attention to the well-known decision of Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, in the case of François Farez, in which he decided that prisoners before United States Commissioners should be allowed to testify in their own behalf. Assistant District-Attorney Purdy made a long argument against permitting the prisoners to testify. He asked the Commissioner to rule against the prisoners' testimony, so that they can have a full and explicit decision by bringing the matter before Judge Blatchford, or some other Judge. Mr. Jordan contended that the decision of Judge Blatchford covered the present case.

The Commissioner denied the motion to admit the testimony. Mr. Howe proceeded to read the article, pausing occasionally to ask if what he had read was obscene. The single passage which he supposed was considered obscene could be compared with a passage in the twenty-second chapter of Deuteronomy, which he claimed was more gross. Counsel then read from Shakespeare, Smollett, Byron, &c. The further hearing was adjourned until this morning.

After the adjournment Dr. Ruggles, of Monroe-street, appeared and became surety for Tennie Claflin in the sum of $5,000.

A Suit for Libel.

Two actions were yesterday commenced against Stephen English, proprietor of a small paper known as the *Insurance Times*, for libellous publications against Frederick S. Winston, who is the plaintiff in the cases. It was learned from good authority that orders of arrest had been issued upon these complaints, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, with instructions that bail in the two suits be fixed at $40,000. Deputy Sheriff Boland, who was given the order of arrest, was looking for Mr. English yesterday, but did not find him during the day. It is said that English was arrested and released on a similar charge very recently.

THE TWEED TRIAL.

A Pause in the Proceedings—A Disqualified Juror said to be the Cause—The Case Goes On.

The trial of William M. Tweed for fraudulently omitting to audit certain claims presented against the City, by which the Treasury was defrauded of immense sums of money, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Davis. The prosecution was conducted by District-Attorney Phelps, Lyman Tremain and Wheeler H. Peckham and the prisoner was defended by John Graham, David Dudley Field, John Burrill, Wm. Fullerton, and W. O. Bartlett. As soon as the Judge took his seat on the bench a whispered consultation took place among the prosecuting counsel and immediately afterward District-Attorney Phelps said:

Since the last adjournment of this Court, and, indeed, so recently as to deprive me of an opportunity of consulting with the gentlemen associated with me in this case, certain communications have been received by me under such circumstances as to render it exceedingly important that some further time should be granted for my associates and myself to consult, inasmuch as the nature of the communications which I have received may seriously affect the conduct of this prosecution, and whether the prosecution shall now, at this stage, proceed at all: and I desire, therefore, with leave of the Court, that an hour's time be granted to counsel for the prosecution before proceeding in this cause.

Judge DAVIS—The Court will take a recess for one hour.

This announcement created the greatest interest, and numerous rumors were afloat as to the cause of this action. While Messrs. Phelps, Tremain, and Peckham retired to deliberate, the counsel for the defense also evinced much anxiety on the subject, and eagerly canvassed the course that might possibly be taken by the prosecution. During the recess, it transpired that the communications referred to by the District-Attorney informed him that one of the jurors, Mr. Williams, was a personal friend of Tweed, and a member of the Americus Club, and as such was not a competent person to sit on the jury. At 12½ the Court reassembled, and Mr. Tremain said they were ready to proceed without further delay. There was no mention made by him or his associates of the subject under deliberation, and they declined positively to state its purport. It was affirmed, however, that it bore upon the attitude of the juror, and the strict silence on the subject was observed to prevent the cause of the prosecution from suffering by any unnecessary explanations.

Mr. Peckham stated the case for the prosecution. Having explained briefly the duty of jurors in all cases submitted to them for consideration, he defined the relation that existed between the City and County of New-York, and the provisions of the charter of 1857, which was in force in this City up to the year 1870, when the difficulties out of which sprung the present case arose. He explained the duties of the Board of Supervisors under this charter and their power to levy taxes, and proceeded to sketch the history of the legislation creating the Board of Audit, whose operations constitute the subject matter of investigation, and in which the defendant was principally concerned. In 1860 the tax levies for New-York City and County were divided, and the taxation in the City Government gradually increased. In 1860 the tax levy was ten millions, but through the manipulations of Tweed and his associates, in 1870 it reached twenty millions. At this period, as a result of the political complications in this City, it became a matter of the utmost importance to the defendant that a new charter should be passed. Large sums of money were placed in the hands of Tweed for expenditure to facilitate its progress in the Legislature, and claims were afterward presented before this Board of Audit for the money thus expended, and they were passed. With a short explanation of the duties of the Board of Audit, counsel proceeded to define the meaning of the word "audit." He cited as authorities Shakespeare, Webster, Senator Hand, and Judge Brady, to prove that to audit meant that there shall be an investigation by the auditors, and that their conclusion shall be based upon clear evidence, presented before them, as to whether the claim is true or false. Mr. Graham had referred as an authority to the NEW-YORK TIMES to prove a different meaning of the word, and accepting that authority as a reliable one, he pointed to an article in the TIMES, after the trial of the Mayor, in which the word was defined precisely as now asserted. This was their duty as members of that Board, and a more disgraceful tale was never told to a civilized community than the wrongs perpetrated by the men who were intrusted with the charge of the property and government of the people of New-York. These auditors resolved beforehand not to audit, but directed the Clerk to collect the bills—"the authorization of the same to be the certificate of the same by the Clerk or President"—the meaning of which must be that they were certified as matters already in some way passed upon by the Board, whereas it would appear that not more than one in fifty of the certified bills had been audited at all. At first they went through the form of writing, "We have examined this bill and found it correct," but after a time, after impunity emboldened them, they went through no form at all, the mere *ipse dixit* of William M. Tweed was enough, and they gobbled the whole thing right up. [Laughter.] The defendant certified as if an examination was made and the bills went to the hands of the County Auditor, and in pursuance of the resolutions of the Supervisors, the County Auditor adds to the bill the interest, computing it himself or one of his officers, and fasten it to a County blank, which read, "Examined by me and found correct, James Watson, County Auditor;" it was a certificate that he found the bill had been audited and found correct by the Board of Supervisors; all he could do under the resolution, was to certify that the bill was certified to by the Clerk or President of the Board of Supervisors. As a matter of law, it was the duty of the Supervisors to meet and examine claims, and the moment they passed over the time when they should meet and examine, they were guilty of a violation of law, independently of the question of corruption. There is no evidence or record of any other meeting or audit than that at which they passed the joint resolutions on which they relied, if upon anything at all, upon the signature of the defendant across the face of the bill. From April to August there was thus paid away $63,000,000 on the mere signature of the defendant, which he had no authority to affix, and he is responsible for every dollar of it. And of that sum, $5,710,000 went to Ingersoll, Garvey, and Keyser, on the signature of the defendant. These bills were all founded upon the fraud in its initiatory fraud of the defendant falsely certifying by his signature that the bills had been audited by the Board of Supervisors, and of these sums, $930,000 odd, went into the hands of Mr. Tweed, in addition to which there was another sum of $380,000. Yet Mr. Graham complains that people say this man was the "Boss" thief of the world. [Laughter.] There was $400,000 claimed by Garvey and paid, for which there was no foundation against the City, but the materials for which went into building houses for one or other of the defendants. Woodward was the confidant of every one engaged in these frauds. Tweed did not directly receive his share of the plunder, for whatever else may be said of him, no one has ever charged that he is a fool. Whenever a payment was made on this Court-house, where they perpetrated their iniquities, the profits were divided. Checks were made out and deposited in the Broadway Bank to the credit of these parties. Counsel proceeded to speak of Garvey's and Keyser's claims separately, the former supplying work for $264,000, and receiving from the Board of Audit a million and a half. Tweed and his associates received sixty-five per cent. of the amount, and Garvey personally handed Tweed, in Albany, $50,000 to be expended for the passage of the charter, which sum he afterward received from the City. These appropriations from the City Treasury finally excited public curiosity, and demands were made for an explanation. The documents and papers were in the possession of the defendants, and they refused to give them publicity until finally they were unearthed by the enterprise of a daily journal, and the names of Keyser, Garvey, and others became household words. The vouchers were in the Controller's office, under the control of the defendants, and finally, on the morning of the 12th of September, the office was broken into and all the papers destroyed, save some ten vouchers, which were in another part of the office at the time of the burglary. With the discovery of these vouchers, messages were sent to Keyser that his books should be destroyed, that Garvey and others should leave the country, and all measures of self-protection were adopted by the thieves. Tweed's advice was acted upon, and he proudly boasted that Woodward was gone, Garvey was gone; he was not afraid of the rest, and if Garvey remained away he would stay right here and fight this thing out. Having described the character of the offense and its punishment, Mr. Peckham said this case involves not alone a simple question of fine and imprisonment to the defendant, it is a question involving the permanency, the safety, and the existence of the institutions such as are now organized, and under which we live. If it is true that tax-payers have no means of bringing to punishment those who, under the cover of public trust, can take enormous amounts of money from the public treasury, I say that any issue presented to a jury would be trifling in its consequences compared to that which would flow from an error in this case. We don't want a conviction as a conviction simply. Nothing would give us anything like the satisfaction and pleasure to know that the result of this trial would be the acquittal of the prisoner—I mean an acquittal because the evidence required it, because he was not guilty. And, if it turn out that this statement can be explained, none would take greater pleasure than we would that such should be the result of this case, but if it should turn out that, if for any reason, upon evidence which should call for a conviction, that you dare to say the man shall not receive punishment, I tell you never could a blow be administered more terrible in its consequences to the community—an act more terrible to each juror, for he deserves the contempt of the community in which he lives. We ask only that you shall give attention properly, fairly, and honestly to the evidence that will be laid before you. If that evidence satisfies your conscience that guilt belongs, guilt you must say; if, on the contrary, it shall appear that the charge is disproved, that the charge is false, acquit him, and we, with the entire community, will rejoice in your verdict.

The Court then adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A temperance festival was held at the Five Points House of Industry last evening.

The Controller reports that the sum of $171,764 85 was received last week for taxes.

New-Year's services were celebrated in the Greek Chapel at Second-avenue, yesterday.

The funeral of the son of Police Commissioner Barr took place yesterday morning from Trinity Chapel.

Col. John Hay lectured at Steinway Hall, last evening, before a large audience, on the "Heroic Age in Washington."

A vocal concert by the Jubilee singers of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will be given at Steinway Hall this evening.

At the meeting of the Methodist Preachers, yesterday, a discussion on the "State of the Church in New-York and Vicinity" took place.

In a case tried yesterday before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in the Supreme Court, a lawyer doubled his fee by betting with his client on the verdict of the jury.

The examination in the case of the Franckfurter will case was commenced yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings. The Williamson will case was also under consideration.

Michael J. Cline, driver of an Avenue C car, charged with running over Michael Gobhardt, of No. 242 Spring-street, was locked up yesterday by Justice Cox to await the result of injuries.

The German Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District have elected the following officers: William Gellmann, President; Recording Secretary, Chas. Wache; Treasurer, Peter Dennerlein.

Judge Barrett has ordered a resale of the property No. 66 Front-street, recently sold at auction, on the ground that the notice of sale misrepresented the depth of the lot to the extent of seven feet.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the fancy-goods store of Flora Waldmann, on the first floor of No. 226 Avenue B. Damage to stock, &c., $1,000; insured for $4,000 in the Liverpool, London and Globe Company.

The appeal in the case of the Fourth National Bank against Controller Green, to recover $250,000 advanced to the Court-house Commissioners, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, and decision reserved.

In the case of Christopher Wentz against James O'Brien, ex-Sheriff, tried before Judge Curtis and a jury in the Superior Court yesterday, for having been improperly detained in prison, the jury found a verdict in favor of the Sheriff.

The gallant conduct of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, at the fire at No. 160 Mercer-street, on the 27th ult., excited the admiration of a gentleman who witnessed it to such an extent that he is about to present the Company with $500.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association met last evening, at Demilt Hall, Wm. H. Anthon in the chair. After the disposal of routine business, a lecture was delivered by Douglas Campbell on "Julius Cæsar and His Time."

On Sunday a case of small-pox was discovered at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The patient was removed to the small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island, and today several members of the vaccinating corps are to visit the institution to vaccinate the inmates.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society, last evening, ex-Judge James C. Spencer, of the Supreme Court; Judge John J. Freedman, of the Superior Court; J. T. Whitson, P. McGinness, Joseph J. Donohue, and fifteen others, were initiated as members of the Society.

Yesterday, Superintendent Macgregor continued his inspection of the buildings below Houston-street, on the west, and Division-street, on the east side, of the City. Among those inspected were the rooms of a Sunday newspaper, which had been reported as dangerous.

Capt. Burden, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, preferred a charge of vagrancy before Justice Cox, yesterday, against fifteen loafers, who went regularly to the Station-house every night for lodgings. Six of them were discharged, and the others sent to the Island for three months.

Jacob J. Detwiller is suing the City, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in the Supreme Court, to recover $22,000 for the supply of fire-works furnished the City on the 4th of July, 1869. The defense is that the fire-works had not been furnished on contract, and that there is no appropriation.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of Maurice Monaghan, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to pay him as an officer of the Court of Common Pleas from July to September, 1871. The Court granted an alternative writ of mandamus.

The Sixth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening, Daniel F. Crowley in the chair. A committee was appointed to examine the accounts of the Finance Committee and Treasurer. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to the Central Committee to move for the rescinding of section 9 of the Constitution, which excludes members of the Police and Fire Departments from being accepted as members of the district organizations. The meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN.

The members of the police force intend to petition the Legislature for an increase of salary.

The Board of City Works have awarded the street-cleaning contracts to the Scrimshaw Pavement Company and Patrick Donnegan.

The liquor-dealers arrested Sunday for violations of the Excise law were taken before the Police Courts, yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of $100 each for trial.

James W. Stuart, who was arrested on the complaint of Fire-Marshal Keady for attempting to commit arson, was examined yesterday before Justice Walsh, and discharged on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to hold him.

Justice Tappen in the Supreme Court, yesterday, confirmed the report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise the value of the lands proposed to be taken for anchorage grounds for the East River Bridge. The amounts aggregate something over $45,000.

The number of prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary on the 31st day of December, 1872, was 367, of which 283 were males, and 84 females. The amount of money earned by the convicts in the shoe-shop, which is the only cash income received by the institution, for the month of December was about $2,375.

LONG ISLAND.

Peter Kane, a farm-hand, from Hempstead, while returning from New-York, on Saturday night, with his team, was attacked near Hempstead by a man who was riding in the wagon with him. This man attempted to rob Kane, and fired two pistol-shots at him, striking him in the left breast. The assailant escaped, and Kane was taken to hospital.

The Farmers' Protective Union of the counties of Queens, Kings, Suffolk, and Richmond held its annual meeting yesterday, at Hunter's Point, and elected the following officers: President, Robert Willets; Vice-President, James C. Hendrickson; Secretary, Isaac H. Cocks; Treasurer, Henry L. Wyckoff; Board of Managers—Edward H. Seaman, Robert Willets, John Williamson, Daniel Underhill, Isaac H. Cocks; Superintendents—D. F. Atkins, H. T. Wyckoff.

STATEN ISLAND.

W. S. Hornfager has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the town of Southfield.

Owing to the floating ice in the Bay the night trips of the Staten Island boats have again been discontinued.

NEW-JERSEY.

A converted Indian is lecturing at Rev. Dr. Bartine's Church, in York-street, Jersey City.

The Newark Board of Trade met last evening. Hon. Thomas B. Peddie was installed President.

One of the Japanese students in New-Brunswick died on Saturday. The remains were interred yesterday.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association will be held in Trenton on the 16th inst.

Mahar, who killed St. John, at Marshall's Corners, last week, yesterday waived an examination, and was committed for trial.

Out of the seventy-two indictments found by the Hudson County Grand Jury last Spring, only two resulted in conviction of the accused persons.

John Fringe pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in the Newark Court of Sessions yesterday and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A boy named Madden, while "coasting" in Bank-street, Newark, on Sunday, was thrown forward upon a pile of bricks and had one eye torn from its socket.

A number of tax-payers interested in the opposition to the Park-avenue improvements in Orange, have called a meeting for to-night to express their views.

A girl named Fuchs, aged seven years, was nearly scalded to death on Saturday night at Paterson by her little brother, who poured scalding water into her ear in sport.

The jury in the case of Capt. William Van Wagenen, who was drowned at the California Docks, in Jersey City, on the 1st inst., yesterday returned a verdict of accidental death.

The ferry-boat Pavonia, which was recently injured by a collision with the D. S. Gregory of the Desbrosses-street line, is being repaired at Allison's Dock. The repairs will cost $4,000.

The Messrs. Dewey, proprietors of the Franklin House, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, disappeared with their effects during Sunday night, leaving their landlord and other creditors unpaid.

This evening a meeting of the citizens of Greenville will be held in Schreiner's Hall, to discuss a bill prepared for presentation to the Legislature authorizing the annexation of the township to Jersey City.

Mrs. Filbin Twible, a lady passenger on the Java, which arrived in Jersey City yesterday, died on the passage out, from typhoid pneumonia. Her husband resides at No. 134 Division-street, New-York.

Judge Depue yesterday appointed Alfred Hall, Chas. A. Campbell, and Wright Robbins Commissioners to assess the value of lands of the Crossman and Clay Manufacturing Company, near Amboy, which lands are to be taken by the Easton & Amboy Railroad Company.

Mr. Charles B. Matthews is the plaintiff in a suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now being tried in the Essex Circuit Court, for damages resulting from an accident that occurred on the 29th of January last. He sues to recover $1,600.

The New-Jersey Schuetzencorps has reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of the following officers: Captain, H. D. Schroeder; Secretary, B. Lippmann; Treasurer, G. H. Scheibenthaler; Finance Secretary, Moritz Zietsel; First Lieutenant, B. Meissner; Second Lieutenant, J. Ezling.

Frederick A. Brunzwig, who was committed to the Hudson County Jail two months ago for insanity, was found dead on Sunday afternoon. A number of straws, varying in length from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half, was found in his throat, and it is supposed from this fact that he choked himself to death.

The usual places of resort for politicians in Newark and Jersey City were almost entirely deserted last evening. The crowds of passengers to Trenton, during the day and evening, quite filled the railway-trains, and the discussions of the probable events of the session of the Legislature made the cars uncomfortably noisy.

The first regular meeting of the Jersey City Board of Education for the year 1873 was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber at the City Hall. A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Public Works to erect four additional school-houses to supply the increasing wants of the city.

Robert Hunter and George Larkin, each aged twenty-two years, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Howard, in Jersey City, charged with being implicated in the robbery of a saloon kept by Michael O'Hara, at the corner of Henderson and Bay street. The prisoners were committed for examination.

The Abattoir Company at Communipaw recently cut off the supply of water from the Fertilizing Company, which removes the offal from the Abattoir. Yesterday the latter Company sent thirty men to make the connection with the water pipes. They were ordered away by the President of the Abattoir Company. A riot is expected to result from the dispute.

Another Warning—Dichlmann & Funk's Piano Factory on Fire.

After repeated fires, showing the dangerous position of manufacturing buildings in the City, another warning came, yesterday evening, by the partial burning of Dichlmann & Funk's piano-case manufactory, No. 479 Tenth-avenue. The building, a six-story brick structure, 25 feet by 100 in depth, has long been known as unsafe in case of fire. Next to it is an extensive paper-hanging factory, and the surroundings are all favorable to a great fire. A little over a year ago the same building, then owned and occupied by J. P. Hale & Son as a piano-factory, was burned, and, one of the side walls falling out, injured twenty firemen and members of the Police force. Yesterday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, fire was discovered in the rear part of the fifth floor—the fire, it is supposed, having originated from the stove there. Capt. McElwaine, of the Twentieth Precinct, took personal command, and formed a cordon round the premises. On the arrival of Chief Engineer Perley, he at once sent out a second alarm, which brought the reserve force of the Fire Department into action. The fire was soon subdued, with a loss of $1,000 to the building and $3,000 to stock.

The Deputy Chamberlain.

The business in the Chamberlain's office went on yesterday as usual, the injunction of Chief Justice Barbour against Mr. Foley remaining in force. A copy of the injunction granted by Judge Barrett, and served on the Chamberlain last Saturday, was yesterday served on each of the banks who are codefendants in the suit. The argument of this case will be begun today, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Foley last evening said that Mr. Palmer made some mis-statements in his letter to the Mayor, one of which was that Mr. Green had offered him (Mr. Foley) the office of Deputy Chamberlain a month or two ago, and that he had declined it. This statement Mr. Foley denies.

Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday afternoon, said he did not see any occasion to answer Mr. Palmer's letter. He thought there were in the document a few mis-statements of facts; but as they concerned other persons, he, the Mayor, would leave them to correct the errors, if they deemed it necessary or advisable.

New-York Marine Society—Annual Meeting Yesterday.

The Marine Society held its one hundred and third annual meeting at No. 120 Pearl-street, yesterday, and unanimously re-elected the following officers: President, John M. Ferrier; First Vice-President, Ambrose Snow; Second Vice-President, Francis M. French; Treasurer, Wm. A. Ellis; Secretary, Joseph Perkins; Attorney, W. A. Butler.

The Treasurer's report showed a cash property of $73,189; the receipts for the year were $6,000, and the disbursements $5,205, divided among sixty-four pensioners. During the year sixteen new members were admitted and five died. The main object of the Society, which now numbers nearly 2,000 members, is the maintenance of sick and disabled sailors, for which purpose they established the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," on Staten Island, many years ago. After the business meeting the members sat down to a collation, at which several speeches were made in condemnation of the system by which harbor-masters are at present selected.

A Small Riot Threatened.

Some time ago the Jersey City Abattoir Company became involved in a difficulty with he authorities through emptying the blood from their slaughter-houses into the river, thereby causing a nuisance. To obviate this the Hand Fertilizing Company was organized and leased the grounds adjoining the Abattoir. Subsequently the two companies came in conflict, and Sunday the Abattoir folks cut off the water supply which the other establishment had been receiving from them. Yesterday the Hand Company attempted to lay pipes of its own but was prevented by the Abattoir people. It is thought a riot will ensue, although the Hand Company expresses its intention of being governed by the law in the case.

Fourth-Avenue Improvement.

The Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement yesterday received several proposals for the performance of the work between Forty-ninth and Seventy-ninth-streets. The proposals included bids for the removal of earth and stone; furnishing of various descriptions of material, and the work of construction, and it was understood that the tenders submitted yesterday were accompanied by satisfactory bondsmen and conditions. The Board adjourned to today, when the awards will be declared and definite arrangements made for the commencement of the work.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, &c.—M. Crucet, R. Dovale, F. Conner, J. Lary, S. Haller, W. Duckett, W. R. Tice and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises....7:22 | Sun sets....4:57 | Moon rises....5:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:09 | Gov. Island..8:57 | Hell Gate...10:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Cheaspeake, Mangam, Portland, J. F. Ames & Co.

Ship City of London, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, P. F. Buck & Co.

Bark Huma, (Nor.,) Hansen, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Alma, (Ger.,) Pfalagrof, Bilboa, C. Tobias & Co.; Liberty, Devereaux, Morehead City, N. C., Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Zelinda, (Ital.,) Villa, St. Johns, P. R., A. P. Agresta & Co.

Schrs. A. A. Holton, Gurden, Newbern, N. C., J. A. Patterson; T. S. McClellan, Kelly, Kingston, Jamaica, H. De Cordova & Co.; Grasmere, (Br.,) Macomber, Hamilton, Bermuda, Peniston & Co.; Chas. Thompson, Post, Jacmel.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Galveston Jan. 3, via Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Lunt Bros.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Vera Cruz Jan. 1, Progreso 3d, and Havana 8th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston Jan. 3, via Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship E. B. Sunder, Burdick, New-Orleans Jan. 4, and S. W. Pass 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-tug John S. Smith, Cooley, Delaware Breakwater 20 hours, having in tow schr. Bonny Boat, for New-Haven.

Bark Osino, (Russ.,) Hannica, Shields 61 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyers—vessel to Totens & Bockmann.

Bark Gratitude, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Craig, Dublin 58 ds., in ballast to Frederick Spring & Co.

Bark Horatio, Sprague, Small, Boston, in ballast to Mailler & Quereau. Will load for New-Zealand.

Brig Asteria, (of Brixham,) Cox, Rio Janeiro Nov. 11, via Hampton Roads Jan. 8, with coffee to Gossler & Co.

Brig Malaga, (of St. John, N. B.,) Black, Cadiz 44 ds., with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Hattie, (of Boston,) Cates, Old Harbor, Jam., Dec. 14, via Delaware Breakwater Jan. 11, with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Dec. 18, Ruben G. Smith, mate, a native of Barrington, N. S., aged 38 years, was knocked overboard by the mainsail and drowned.

Brig Ocean Eagle, ——, New-Haven. Came in tow of steam-tug Oliver Baker.

Brig Magdala, (of St. John, N. B.,) Thurmott, Port-au-Prince 17 ds., with logwood, &c., to F. Marques—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Rio de la Plata, (Dutch,) Remmers, Batavia Oct. 5, with coffee to order.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Newton, Havana 7 ds., with 210,000 oranges to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Abbie H. Hodgman, Eaton, Norfolk, Va., with corn to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Laura D., (of St. John, N. B.,) Wagner, Maracaibo 23 ds., with coffee and fustic to M. Perez & Obarrio—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Flying Foam, (of Brixham,) Gortley, Parahyba, Brazil, 30 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. J. B. Anderson, Wakeley, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maggie P. Smith, Brooks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; cloudy and hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—Arr. steamer William Kennedy, from Baltimore; bark Starlight, from Mobile; brig Constantine, from Surinam; schrs. Eliza, Ann Hooper, from Jacksonville; M. W. Drew, from do.

Also arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Leopard, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13.—Arr. steam-ship Volunteer, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 13.—Arr. for orders, brig Naloden, from Rio.

Passed out, bark Koernbiter, for United Kingdom; brig Dudley, for Paysandu.

Passed in, for Baltimore, steam-ship Acadian.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 13.—In harbor, schrs. T. T. Parker, of New-York; Annie May, of Boston, both for Philadelphia. The brig Morning Light got off the beach this morning in good condition.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Jan. 13.—Passed up for Philadelphia, steam-ships Severn, from Liverpool, and Hunter, from Providence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 13.—Arr. schr. Ecuador, from Nassau, N. P.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—Arr. schr. Emma F. Hart, from Providence.

Sld. ships Lagliore and Rossignol, for Bremen; schrs. Nancy W. Smith, for Rio Janeiro, and Sarah Woods, for Jacksonville, to load.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—Arr. brig Calliso, from Pictou.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Dec. 14.—In port, brig Sarah E. Holbrook, for Inagua, to load for Boston, and schr. M. A. Holt, uncertain.

European Marine News.

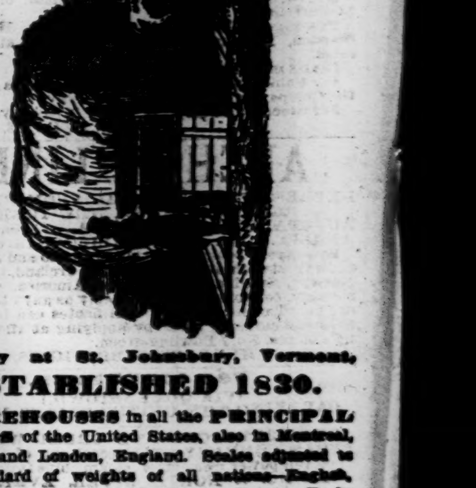
QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 13.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Jan. 1, and the White Star line steam-ship Oceanic, Capt. Bristow, from New-York Jan. 4, both for Liverpool, have arrived here; the former at 8 o'clock Saturday night, and the latter yesterday.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.

Buy Only the Genuine.



Factory at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

WAREHOUSES in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES of the United States, also in Montreal, Canada, and London, England. Scales adjusted to the standard of weights of all nations—English, French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Russian, Turkish, Chinese, &c., &c.

Fairbanks & Co.,

No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks & Co.,

No. 34 King William-st., London Bridge, E. C., London, England.

Fairbanks, Brown & Co.,

No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,

NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF 34TH-ST.,

Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 Lombard-st., London.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Commercial Credits,

Cable Transfers;

CIRCULAR LETTERS

FOR TRAVELERS,

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S

CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT

ATLANTIC FLOUR-MILLS, Brooklyn, New-York. Best known preparation of WHEAT for health, and excellence for general family use and invalids. For sale by all grocers. Pamphlets sent free.